The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,156—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	[illegible]	0
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First insertion ....[illegible] As. per Line.
Second do. .... „ „
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year. *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,060 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,164 Tons, about SATURDAY, 1st October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

E. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
S. S. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
S. S. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
S. S. HELIOS	Lararich	2,000	[illegible]	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	325	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	28th Sept.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, [illegible] January, 1880.

APOLLO STREET.—LARGE SHOP or GODOWN TO LET. Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. E. Thompson	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 3 Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the tank, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, &c., a Wheeler and Wilson's cabinet sewing-machine, a Savory and Son's English clock, an English-built canoe-shaped open carriage, a strong door shigram by Kesterton, real China flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, &c., the same comprises richly engraved fern-pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, and pickle frames, tea and coffee services, biscuit box, butter and sugar pots, hotwater curry dish, spoons and forks, ice pitchers, hotwater plates, round waiter, Tucker's reading lamp, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's table cutlery, drawing-room, dining, pier, card, camp, sofa, oval, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, rocking and mallet pattern arm chairs, tete-a-tete, sofa and reclining couches, oval table with marble top, round teapoys, tripod hat and toilet stands, a solid mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston & Co. with balls, cues, &c., Brussels and Persian carpets, a Wheeler and Wilson's cabinet sewing-machine, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a musical box, plays 16 airs, a large sized hand organ, screens, lady's writing table, a Savory and Son's English clock, brass, iron and blackwood bedsteads, clothes and gownpresses, wardrobe, dressing and cheval glasses, an English-made mahogany almyra with mirror glass attached, handsome pictures China flower cases and jars, rich table ornaments, a set of plated single harness, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built canoe-shaped open carriage.
1 Strong door shigram by Kesterton.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE of Piece-goods and Twist at the godown of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort,

A quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and twist.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
7 cases white ground prints.
25 Boxes Champagne in quarts, Carte Blanche and Carte d'Or.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—

M C 96-97 2 cases thin playing-cards, ex s. s. Polluce.
M M & C 918-29 9 cases white foolscap paper ex s. s. Vorwaerts.
„ „ 1931-33 3 „ pot paper „
M C „ 113-16 4 „ thin playing-cards, ex s.s. Surat.
M M & C 2116-20 5 bales white unglazed printing paper ex s. s. Poluce.
„ „ 2155-57 3 „ „ „ „

On acount and at the risk of the first purchaser, Moossa Hajee Sulliman,

L & Co. 15876—1 case aniline dyes.

SALE OF TIMBER AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

A quantity of mill's own timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work, as also square logs of Beebla, Benteak, Eyne and Teak timber in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of Damaged Goods landed ex s. s. Loch Rannoch at Carnac Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds' Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the s. s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on TUESDAY next, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on account of the concerned :—

A quantity of damaged goods comprising matches, drums of oil, kegs and drums of paint, scales, bundles of hoop-iron, cases of acid, &c.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers shall be required to pay customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

Also at the same place the undersigned will sell by Public Auction 2 new Gwinnes centrifugal pumps, 6 inches, with 30 feet suction pipes, valves, &c., complete, and a quantity of iron plates, also a quantity of second-hand India-rubber and leather belting, used at the pumping of the Loch Rannoch.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO' forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

CASH, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. J.S. HEWITT and Mr. J. TURNER.

ENGAGEMENT OF LEADING ACTRESS.

Miss Wilson has also to announce the engagement of Miss Ada Lester. The subjoined notices of this Lady's starring tour in Australia are extracted from the *Era* newspaper of October 3rd, 1880 :—

MISS ADA LESTER IN ADELAIDE.

There can be no second opinion relative to Miss Lester's exquisite portraiture of *Dora* ("Diplomacy"). Force, tenderness, pathos, simplicity were evenly balanced.—*Frearson's Weekly.*

Miss Ada Lester gave a very charming representation of the heroine, *Dora de Rio Zares*, and played with a realism so intense as well to deserve the unanimous call before the curtain with which she was honoured.—*South Australian Advertiser.*

The pretty character of *Dora*, so loving and so gentle, was played by Miss Ada Lester, with a grace and warmth of feeling that strongly enlisted the sympathies of the audience. This young lady, though only new in Adelaide, has already established a reputation that cannot but be highly gratifying to her dramatic instincts.—*Sporting Chronicle.*

Miss Ada Lester who appeared as *Beryl Malogone* ("George Geith") played the part in a manner which proves her to be a finished Actress, and one who will soon become a favourite with the Public.—*South Australian Advertiser.*

There was a very good attendance at Garner's Theatre last evening, nor was this surprising, as it was the occasion of the benefit of that accomplished actress, Miss Ada Lester's, and the piece produced was "The Lady of Lyons." The beneficiaire took the *role of Pauline*, and her rendering of the part was, as might have been expected from her performance of other characters, a very finished one, and in some of the scenes her acting would be favourably compared with that of many who have achieved a worldwide reputation.—*Advertiser.*

Endowed by nature for every phase of touching pathos and brilliant humour, with dignified and graceful peronality, fine toned voice, and splendid elocutionary thought, feeling and expression, and withal an ardent spirit which intensifies and verifies every *role* she undertakes.—*Frearson's Weekly.*

Plan of the seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED

	Rs.		
BEST IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, 2 1-16 size, 3 in a set	42	0	per set.
BEST IVORY POOL AND PYRAMID BALL, 2 1-16 size, 16 in a set	192	0	per set.
PATENT COMPOSITION BILLIARD BALLS, as strong and elegant as Ivory, 2 1-16 size, 3 in a set	21	0	per set.
PATENT COMPOSITION POOL BALLS, 16 in a set	112	0	per set.
BEST ASH CUES	7	0	each.
CUE TIP WAFERS	0	12	per box.
CUE TIPS	0	6	per dozen.
NET POCKETS	5	0	per set.
SILK SPOTS	0	12	per box.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 1, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1881, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed on the 22nd September, 1881 :—

"That any one or more of the Liquidators of the Company shall be at liberty, notwithstanding the existence of a fiduciary relationship between him or them and the Company, to bid on his or their own behalf at any Public Auction Sale or Sales hereafter to be held, for any portion or portions of the remaining immovable property of the Company, and to become purchaser or purchasers of any such portion or portions."

By Order,
EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1881.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No 8, Forbes-street, on FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1881, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1881.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shellim E. Shellim as a Director of the Company.
4th. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1882, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 7th October, 1881, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1881. Manager.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

[illegible] લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1881, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1881, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To appoint Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1881-82, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
કા૦ મુળજી જેઠાના કા૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1881,

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 22nd September, 1881, to 12th October, 1881, both days inclusive.

MARY ANN HASTINGS, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said MARY ANN HASTINGS, formerly of Bombay, but late of 87, Middle Street, Deal, in the County of Kent, in England, deceased, who died at 87, Middle Street, Deal, aforesaid, on the 27th March, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with her last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 20th day of September, inst., applicable to the Presidency of Bombay, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited, until ROBERT HASTINGS, widower and sole executor of the said deceased, should obtain probate granted to him, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Robert Hastings, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of Sept. 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. HARDIE, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.
Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	„ 1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White
Blue and White
Amber and Black.

Jerseys......Rs. 8 8
Caps......... „ 1 6
Hose ...... „ 3 8

Suit Rs. 12-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

Cash Discount Two Annas in the Rupee.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "BULL-DOG" Mark is accountable to READ BROTHERS, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "BULL-DOG" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to READ BROTHERS, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of
FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	

We are now registering orders for the above Clarets. The first supply is expe about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green during the ensuing fair season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37½ (thirty-seven and a half) per share, being at the rate of seven and a half per cent per annum, will be paid on and after the 29th instant to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 10th instant, on production of the share certificates,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, POMFRETS and PRAWNS in ICE, and FRUIT of all kinds.—The season has commenced, and we guarantee supplies to reach any station in India perfectly fresh. Weekly or bi-weekly orders solicited from Clubs, Messes and Hotels.—H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

A GOOD strong PONY, trained to harness, will be sold at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY.

FIRST-RATE KATTY GALLOWAY, 5 years, sound, healthy and very strong, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-MORROW.

FOR HIRE, several First-class full-sized BILLIARD TABLES at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE for PRINCES and SENATORS.—Goldlack; Rs. 50, Quarts; Rs. 52, Pints. Sole agents, SIGG-SULZER & Co.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY two handsome small pony DOG-CARTS and one English-built MAIL-PHAETON, all in excellent order.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH Swiss Milk, prepared only in Switzerland and guaranteed first class, Rs. 4 per dozen or 6 annas per tin, cash, at the Provision Cash Stores.

FOR SALE, at the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly, one STEAM BOILER, 7'-6" diameter, 26 feet long, two flues, working pressure 50 lbs., Complete; makers HICK HARGREAVES and Co.

SODAWATER MANUFACTURERS and OTHERS.—The Indian Zoedone Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the bottling of Zoedone in this Country. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

JOSEPH LAUTER, V. S.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL BAVARIAN CENTRAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, MUNICH,

MAY be consulted daily between 6 and 10 a. m. at his Stables, No. 87, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, and between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at 30, Elphinstone Circle, E.

EXCELLENT REFERENCES.
Outstation communications promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September current, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1881.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 23rd current, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.
Bombay, Bruce Lane, 8th September 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the completion of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at the New Terminal Station, Boree Bunder.

Plans, Specification and condition of contract may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer in charge on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the completion of the Administrative Offices, Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, which will be received at his office until 1 p.m. (gunfire) on SATURDAY, the 1st October next.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engr.'s Office, Elphinstone Circle, 1st Aug., 1881.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 28th September, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th September 1881.

BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

REOPENING OF LINE DHOLA TO WADHWAN JUNCTION.

THE public are informed that on and after the 1st October next, the Line from DHOLA to WADHWAN Junction will be RE-OPENED for Coaching and Goods traffic.

Passenger Trains will run in conjunction with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail-trains as follows :—

DOWN.		UP.
	A. M.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway train arrives at Wadhwan Junction	10 4[illegible]	B. G. Railw arrives at Junction
B. G. Ry. train leaves do.	11 1[illegible]	B. B. and train

C. E. VIND
Ghadechi, 14th Septemb

NOTICE is h widow, an of NARSIDAS tant, decease the said la beneficial buildin Doon regi u

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for a SERVICE by STEAMER from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back via Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May, 1882, and to last two years.

Tenders should state

(1) Tonnage of steamer; both gross register and net register.
(2) The horse power of the Engines.
(3) The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.
(4) The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.
(5) The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.
(6) The time to be occupied between port and port.
(7) The subsidy required.
(8) Any further particulars of importance.

2 Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January, 1882, addressed to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3 The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 8th September, 1881.

1881.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,75,000,
IN 1,750 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

Payable Rs. 10 per Share on application, Rs. 40 per Share on allotment, and Rs. 50 per Share one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS :
HENRY RANDALL CORMARCK, Esq. (Messrs. Lidbetter and Cormarck).
JOHN E. BODGER, Esq. (Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.)
GEORGE W. ROUGHTON, Esq. (Messrs. Tobin and Roughton).
JEEVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR, Esq.
SECRETARY AND MANAGER :
MR. R. KELLY.
BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. TOBIN AND ROUGHTON.

PROSPECTUS.

THE want of first-class hotel accommodation in Bombay has long been felt, and although many efforts have been made to supply the want, it must be allowed that there is still great room for improvement.

Amongst the most successful attempts which have been made in this direction stands the Byculla Hotel, in Bellasis Road, Byculla, which has up to the present time been leased to, and under the management of, Mr. R. Kelly, and has been carried on by him in connection with the Chowk Hotel at Matheran for the last two years, and has returned a fair interest on the outlay.

The building stands on a piece of freehold ground purchased by Mr. John Treacher in 1863 at a cost of Rs. 13,500, on which he erected the Hotel at a cost which made the total outlay Rs. 1,75,000.

At the rear are extensive stables which stand on a plot of land originally leased to Mr. Treacher, and held with the Hotel by Mr. Kelly for a term, of which fourteen years are unexpired.

The Chowk Hotel at Matheran is a thoroughly well known concern, always cool during the season, and is held at a rental of Rs. [illegible] per month.

It is proposed now to form a Joint Stock Company for the purchase of the property and of the goodwill of the business, and for the carrying on of the concern, and it may be confidently asserted that the result will be satisfactory to those who invest money therein.

Mr. Treacher has agreed to sell the land, lease and building for the sum of Rs. 1,10,000, and Mr. Kelly has agreed to assign the goodwill, furniture, horses, carriages, stock in trade, and effects for the sum of Rs. 47,000, of which he is willing to take the sum Rs. 8,000 in fully paid-up shares. Included in the sale are also the furniture and effects of the Chowk Hotel, Matheran. Both the Hotels are admirably situate for business, and well-known concerns.

Mr. Kelly's accounts, which have been examined by Mr. Henry Stead, A.C.A., a copy of whose report is annexed, show that for the year ending in March 1881 a net profit was made which, after allowing for bad debts, stands at the sum of Rs. 11,439-5-7, and this upon the capital of Rs. 1,75,000 would give a return of about 7 per cent. But it is expected when the Hotel is properly advertised in the Calcutta, Madras, and Mofussil newspapers a very much larger return will be secured. That the business which has not yet been advertised at all to any extent is a sound one, and capable of large development, is shown by the fact that the gross receipts for 1880 exceeded those of 1879 by upwards of Rs. [illegible], and during the last year the receipts from residents at the Hotel have averaged over Rs. 5,850 per month. Mr. Stead's report was tested by Mr. H. R. Cormack with the accounts of the Hotel laid before him, and found practically correct.

The property at Byculla has been surveyed by Mr. Arthur W. Forde, C. E., and Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C. E., and a copy of their report is annexed.

It is intended to redecorate and in part refurnish the houses, and to introduce such improvements as will render these Hotels still more worthy of support than they are at present.

The Directors have secured the services of Mr. R. Kelly as manager of the Hotel, and have entered into an agreement with him, which can be inspected at the Solicitors' office, where also the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

The only other agreement is one between Mr. Jeevanjee, as Agent for Mr. Treacher, which can also be inspected, and it only remains to add here that no promotion money has been or will be paid.

Mr. R. Kelly will guarantee interest at 5 per cent. for the first three years, and as part security for the fulfilment of his engagement will deposit with the Directors the shares to be allotted to him.

Application for shares may be made to the BANKERS, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the SOLICITORS, or at the BYCULLA HOTEL.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Stead above referred to :—

"From my examination of the book produced by Mr. Kelly I find that the actual profits made during the year ending 31st March 1881, including those made at the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, which was worked in connection with the Byculla Hotel, were Rs. 12,439-5-7, including sundry outstanding accounts due from customers, amounting to Rs. 5,939-5-7, of which (according to Mr. Kelly's estimate) Rs. 1,000 may be considered bad or doubtful. We may safely assume, I think, that the actual profit for that year amounted to not less than Rs. 11,439-5-7. This upon a proposed capital of Rs. 1,75,000 would give a dividend of nearly 7 per cent. It is clear that the business has been carefully attended to and well worked up, as the book shows that the gross receipts for the year ending 31st December 1879 were Rs. 70,328-7-6 against Rs. 85,511-2-10 during the year 1880. The amounts received from the residents at the Hotel (including profits from the Billiard tables) have averaged over Rs. 6,850 per month for the year ending 31st March 1881, or a total for the year of Rs. 82,227-1-4. These facts confirm my view that the dividend of nearly 7 per cent., which would certainly be earned on the proposed capital, could easily be increased up to 10 per cent. by the increased use of [illegible] obtained through more extended advertising and the publicity gained by the formation of a public Company to take over the establishment."

The following is the report of Messrs. Forde and Chandabhoy :—

Bombay, 16th August 1881.

We have, at the request of Mr. Jeevanjee Hormusjee, attorney to John Treacher, Esq., inspected, for the purpose of estimating its present value, the property of the Byculla Hotel, situated at Byculla.

The property is bounded on the east partly by [illegible] land belonging to Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzdur and partly by the property of Mr. Gubbay, on the west by the property of Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, on the north by the property of the late Jamsetjee Hormusjee Botleewalla and [illegible] Hormusjee Botleewalla, and on the south by the [illegible] Road.

The property consists of a well-built three-storied house and a detached Billiard Room, both of which are in good order and stand almost wholly upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts; besides a cook-room, godowns, stables and servants' quarters, all in rear of the main building and standing on an adjoining plot of land measuring [illegible] square yards, or thereabouts, leased to Mr. Treacher for a term of thirty-one years, of which about fourteen years now remain unexpired.

The cook-room is in a fair condition, but the other outhouses are in a bad state of repair.

The accommodation of the several buildings, in external dimensions, is as follows :—

	Square feet.
The house or the main building, three floors, exclusive of galleries in the upper floors	3 by 197 by 61½=36,346
Front and rear galleries together, in two floors	2 by 207 by 7½= 3,105
Side galleries do. do.	2 by 61½ by 10 = 1,230
Total square feet of main building on freehold ground	40,68
Additional projection of gallery in rear in two floors	2 by 150 by 8
Projecting wing in rear, three floors	3 by 2
Total square feet main building standing on leasehold ground	
Billiard Room, one floor Standing on freehold land the exception of a po	
Cook-room, one flo hold ground	
Godowns, do	
Servants' qu leasehol	
Stables gro	

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 2-8.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

CONSOLS come ⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling ⅛, and Enfaced Rupee Paper ⅛ higher, but French Rentes are unchanged.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Wheat is quiet and partially 6d. per quarter lower. Seeds are as previously quoted. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show an advance of 10s. per ton in Copper.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue dull and unchanged; but the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,500—a comparatively large proportion—are put down as Surats. Americans have recovered the previous day's decline of 1-16d. on the spot and 1-32d. for deliveries; but other kinds are unaltered. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remain at 11⅞ cents, but December shipment is 11 points higher at 11·71 per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follow:—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Wednesday's Receipts	16,000	17,800	21,400
Five days' do.	68,000	85,300	88,600
Total since 1st Sept	248,000	270,400	209,100

EXCHANGE.—Councils were allotted at the same rate as last week, but instead of being applied for four times over, as was then the case, tenders were practically for little over the actual amount offered. This may be taken as showing rather less demand for remittance to this side, and Bar Silver has weakened in sympathy, our own correspondent quoting 51 11-16d. weak, Reuter 51⅝d. The position has reflected itself very exactly on this market, which has been quiet during the day at a reduction of 1-32d. Only a very limited business has been transacted either in the way of buying or selling, and the tendency at the moment seems rather in favour of easier rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	..1s. 7 25-32 to 13-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	..2·12½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady at quite yesterday's rates, but the actual extent of business done has not been large, and at the close the feeling is quiet. Fours we call Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110¼ to ⅜.

SHARES, as a general rule, are unchanged in value but in some few cases a slight improvement may be quoted. Banks are unmoved, and in Press Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Colaba Land Company's shares have recovered to Rs. 905 and Port Cannings to Rs. 210. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm and in a few instances Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 higher.

COTTON has shown a decidedly firmer tone consequent on the stronger advices from Liverpool. A much better enquiry has been manifested for export, and purchases to the extent of about 750 bales are reported at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS continue very firm at previous quotations. Charters are reported yesterday and to-day of four steamers for December and January loading at former rates.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet and still indicative of anything but increased activity. On the spot dealers are more willing sellers than buyers, and the forward enquiry is not any better.

COALS are dull at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.........	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	905
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,010
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,100	2,200	40	400
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	560xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.........	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	935
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.........	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	425
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	255
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	180
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	1,325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,100
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	400
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	5	136
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,050
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	900
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	640
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	960
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,950
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	640
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,515xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	270
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,315
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,125
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,120
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	830xd
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	465
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,030xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	715
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1040
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	820

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible] I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
[illegible] Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

[illegible]CELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	100	1,000	1,000	100	510
[illegible]		100	100	7 p.c	170 160
[illegible]			1,500	225	2,100
[illegible]				p.ct.	10
[illegible]					115
[illegible]					1'0

carries Mr. Hormusjee Bhicajee and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Inhambane.—Mrs. Morris and three children, and Miss Clements. For London.—Mr. Lewes, and Mr. Enever. For Aden.—Mrs. Proctor and two children. For Zanzibar and Aden—33 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona, 1,974 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with China mail and the following passengers:—Asst. Comsy. Genl. A. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Major Alexander, Dr. Beattie, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and child, Mr. H. Shepherd, Captain Burne, Miss Fairfield, and 109 crew of the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, 2,139 tons, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mr. P. Even, and Mrs. Phillips. For Sydney.—Mr. J. E. Powell, two Misses Powell, Mr. T. Skelliber, Mr. Banbury, and Mr. Walch.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Black Watch (s) ..	McPherson..	Genoa, Aug. 31.
22	Byculla (s)	Magenis	Moulmein, Sept. 8.
	Bhundara (s)......	Hutchinson .	Calcutta, Sept. 3.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Shanghai, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
22	Abyssinia (s)......	Macaulay ..	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, Stewart, to Australia.
Steamer Euphrates, Nailer, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Elizabeth Ostle, Haselton, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Black Watch, to Piermo and Genoa.
Steamer Ancona, to Southampton, &c.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Wachusett, San-Francisco.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Inventor (s)	Jeffreys	Liverpool, Aug. 15.
	Rothesay (s)	Bigley	Port Said, Aug. 25.
	Glenmavis(s).......	Holman	Alexandria, Aug. 25.
	Stowell Brown	Wadman....	Liverpool, May 19.
	City of Sparta	Mcdonald ..	Cardiff, June 25.
	Antrim	Seaborne....	Liverpool, May 28.
	Cingalese	Stuart	Melbourne, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.—Steamers Shahzada, Duke of Buccleuch, and Chanda, ships Jura and Lucile. Barque Henriette.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine (s)—100 barrels green copperas, Shewlall Nagurdass; 250 barrels green copperas, Geo. Jennings and Co; 296 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons; 90 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Romannia (s)—75 bundles iron buckets, Fazul Noor Mahomed; 6 casks provisions, Bolton and Co; 31 boxes clocks and 1 package chains, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 49 boxes clocks and 5 cases toys, Essoofally Heptoola.
Rydal Hall (s)—2 cases provisions, Lyon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Romannia (s)—6 packages beef and 6 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

James Watt (s)—500 kegs German steel, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein; 7 packages lamps, Gangjee Poonja; 27 cases oilmanstores and 1 case perfumery, Goolamally Jeewanjee.
aiteur (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
William Burkett (s)—4 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lady Octovia—32 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera; 15 casks stationery, Shruffally Moosabhoy; 105 cases portwine and 25 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—191 slabs pig lead, Cullianjee Ookerda.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—25 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—30 cases corks, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine (s)—178 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jevut; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckumsey.
James Watt (s)—76 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund; 1,035 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall; 750 cwts wheat, Velljee Natha; 4 bales hides, Rehimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 211 cwts wheat, Dewjee Javut; 8 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Husson.
Rydal Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee, 250 bales cotton, A. Blackcheck and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 4,800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 200 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 8,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 880 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 720 cwts coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hathersage (s)—350 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Romannia (s)—9,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
Singadore (s)—22 bales silk waste, R. C. Patell.
Ramlech (s)—17,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Black Watch (s)—8,965½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—125 cwts onions, Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy; 8½ cwts, fishmaws and sharkfins, Jetha Khimjee; 25 cwts onions, Rumjan Khan; 56 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s)—15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

525-80—Nanu and H.—Muncherjee Jeewanjee Punthakee vs Rustomjee Hormusjee, Punthakee—Payne and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson B. and D., Payne and G—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Dashwood, Lieut. Col., Comdt. Colaba Depot, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Alexander, Major, R. A., from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Hogg, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Alexander, Major, R. A., from leave, to Barrackpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 22.

Vol. J. E. Carroll having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to E Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. Coles, S. C., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

Surg-Major H. O. Thorold has been allowed by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H. M.'s approval from 15th Aug.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo. S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, 1st Bn. K.'s O. L. I. (South Yorkshire Regt.), Offg. Wing Officer, 17th N. I., 18th June 1880.

The services of Surg. A. F. Sargent, on his return from leave, are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Civil Dept. for employment as Acting Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, as a temporary measure.

The services of Lieut. W. J. Lister, R. E., are replaced at the disposal of Govt. in the P. W. D. from [illegible] date he quitted his temporary appointment as [illegible] Field Engr., Quetta Divn.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]e Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint [illegible]rwanji Maneckji Petit to be a Trustee of [illegible] Bombay, vice Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, [illegible]

[illegible]PPOINTMENTS, &c.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] in the Record Branch of the [illegible]t, is dismissed from the [illegible] is declared incapable of [illegible]pacity.

[illegible]MENT.

[illegible] Second Class, Se[illegible]ar in the Surat [illegible]han Saheb Bar[illegible]tantive pro-[illegible] Second [illegible] in the [illegible] same [illegible]

to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes. of the Second and Third Classes in the Satara Dist.

Mr. Harilal Mansukharm Parikh is appointed to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, promoted.

Mr. Pandurang Dhonddev Gadgil is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Sakharam Paudval, promoted.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ahmedabad, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes. of the Second and Third Classes in the Ahmedabad Dist.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Thana, to be a Visitor of the Dist. Jail at Thana.

Surg.-Major E. Colson resumed charge of the office of Supdt., Aden Jail, on the 31st ult.

Rao Saheb Harilal Mansukram Parikh, Acting Second Class Sub. Judge, deputed to assist the Sub. Judge of Broach in the Surat Dist., received charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Govind Phatak assumed charge of the First Class Sub. Judge's Court at Poona on the 10th inst., before office hours.

Azam Bulchund valad Harising, Head Munshi of Taluka Moro in the Dist. of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Hyderabad.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji, Asst. Collector in the Dist. of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Kolaba, and is invested with additional powers.

Messrs. W. Webb and Rangnath Sadashiva Jayakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magte. on the 13th inst., after office hours.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Messrs. J.B. Alcock and Balkrishna Babajee, Magtes. of the First Class in the Dist. of Sholapur, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes. of the Second and Third Classes in the Sholapur Dist.

Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wag is appointed to act as Second Class Sub. Judge at Kumta in the Kanara Dist. during the absence of Rao Saheb Shriniwas Ramchandra Behatti, or until further orders.

Mr. Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati is appointed to act as Second Class Sub. Judge at Vita in the Satara Dist. until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major D. C. Pedder, Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Messrs. J. A. McIver and A. E. Spring, appointed to act as Proby. Asst. Supts., joined the Survey Dept. on the 21st and 15th Aug., respectively.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for seven weeks.

Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Wadia, L. M. and S., is appointed an Asst. Surg. of the Third Grade, and placed in charge of the Medical duties at Kaladgi.

The following extract from the Notification of the Govt. of India, Home Dept., dated 9th inst., is published for general information:—

"H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:—

"To be Hony. Asst. Surg. to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Asst. Surgs. Ananta Chandroba and Sakharam Arjun."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. N. Clifton and D. George, Asst. Enrgs., First Grade, and Mr. A. Hill, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, have passed the examination in the Marathi language.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Balwantrao Atmaram, Mamlatdar of Kalyan, the following appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar, Proby. Second Grade Mamlatdar of Mahad, is transferred to Kalyan in Thana.

Rao Saheb Shivram Nilkant, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Karjat, to be Second Grade Mamlatdar of Mahad in Kolaba.

Rao Saheb Bhan Ramchandra, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Murbad, is transferred to Karjat in Thana.

Azam Anna Gopal to be Proby. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Murbad in Thana.

Capt. J. Humfrey delivered over and Mr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhai received charge of the office of Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee delivered over and Mr. J. Elphinston received charge of the office of the second Asst. Collr. and Magte., Kolaba, on the 17th inst.

Messrs. G. Jacob and J. Muir-Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Asst. Collr., Satara, on the 6th inst.

Messrs. J. W. Muir-Mackenzie and W. Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr. and Magte., First Class, Satara, on the 6th inst.

Messrs. W. East and H. Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Collr., Dist. Magte., Political Agent and Registrar of Khandesh, on the 12th inst.

Messrs. R. A. Lamb and H. Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr., Khandesh, on the 9th inst.

Rao Saheb Narayan Moreshwar Jog, Proby. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Maval in the Poona Dist., is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs. H. T. Ommanney and R. A. Lamb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr., Khandesh, in charge of the Western Divn. on the 12th inst.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs. J. L. Laird, Dy. Consvr. of Forests, Belgaum, and Balkrishna Damodhar, Forest Ranger of the Bidi Taluka, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dy. Consvr. of Forests, Belgaum, on the 7th Sept., after office hours.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surg. C. B. Maitland and Surgeon-Major E. Colson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Dist. Jail on the 31st Aug. in the forenoon.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Hari Deshmukh, Hony. Magte. Second Class, in the Poona Dist., is invested with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872.)

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ACWORTH—September 22nd, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAMPE VINCENT.—DEANS CAMPBELL.—September 22nd, at Byculla Church, R. H. Vincent, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Marry Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut. Deans Campbell, H. E. I. C. S., of Corraith House, Ayrshire, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDDIS—September 17th, at 2, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of W. K. Eddis, Esq., of a son.

HART—September 18th, at 32, Grand Trunk Road, Howra, the wife of E. W. Hart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—CONNOLLY—September 7th, at St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, by the Rev. A. W. Rebsch, Peter Elwin Connolly, Engineering Department, O. and R. Railway, to Esther Jane, second daughter of the late Benjamin Andrews.

FEDDEN—COOPER—August 30th, at Her Majesty's Embassy Chapel, Paris, by the Rev. David Wilkie, assisted by the father of the bride, Francis Fedden, A. R. S. M., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, son of the late William Fedden, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, to Fanny Bertha, younger daughter of the Rev. Canon Cooper, Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.

DEATH.

AMESBURY—September 16th, at "Craig Cottage," Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. C. Amesbury Bengal Sappers and Miners (suddenly).

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

IN the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies the proposed Indian Companies Bill, the provision which most conspicuously attracts attention is that taken from the English Act and marked (1), providing "that a limited company may, if it declares its intention to do so either by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, have directors with unlimited liability, such liability to be enforceable only when the company is being wound up and the corporate assets (including the contributions of ordinary members) are insufficient to pay its debts or the costs of the winding up." In explanation of this apparently unwelcome—to directors at least—provision, the statement explains: "The provision [illegible] the unlimited liability of directors (sec-[illegible]-62) has been stigmatized in England as [illegible] drive from the direction men of wealth and position, and to substitute in their places needy adventurers. But it need hardly be said that the experience of fourteen years has belied this prophecy. It may be added that, under the provision in question, a director will not be liable, *as such*, for more than a year after he has ceased to hold office, and that he will not be liable, *as such*, in respect of any debt of the company contracted after he has ceased to be a director." We confess that we should not hesitate also to "stigmatize" the provision for putting unlimited liability upon directors as one calculated to drive men of wealth and position from the direction of any company; but Government states the experience in England has "belied this prophecy." How belied it? By men of rank and position accepting such positions? Or by the absence of companies providing for such unlimited liability on the part of directors? If the latter, we can understand it; if the former, we shall be very much surprised. We ourselves have never heard of any company where the directors have accepted unlimited liability; and if Government propose to insert such a provision in the Indian Act, we urge that they should show not only that men of wealth and position still accept directorships in limited companies at home, but that such men accept such positions in companies which, by their articles of association, throw an unlimited liability on the directors. If, as we are inclined to suspect, the provision has remained a dead letter at home, it would hardly seem to be necessary to import any such useless provision into the Indian Act. The Government, in its statement, says that "it is desirable that the laws relating to such a subject as mercantile companies should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England. Any difference in such laws leads to mistakes in the Indian courts"—no compliment this to our judges!—"and must, to some extent, discourage English investors from putting their money into Indian companies." We confess that we cannot accept the liability of our courts to mistakes as any valid reason for assimilating our laws to those of England. If our legislators make clear, intelligible laws, we are unable to see that such laws being like the English laws will make them any clearer to a man fit to sit on the Bench. With regard to the other reason, Englishmen will not put their money into Indian companies under any circumstances, or at least not to an appreciable extent. Investors like to have their money where it is under their own sight, if not control; there is no lack of companies at home which the English can put their money into, and no lack in India for the investors here; but, with now and then a rare exception,—and then when the direction is practically, if not really, in that country,—investments do not find their way from the one country into companies registered in the other, and no assimilation of laws will lead to this.

While, however, the reasons given by Government for making the Indian Companies Act like the English Act are of almost no weight, we admit that it is desirable that they should conform as nearly as may be practicable; but we most strongly protest against any useless provisions—such as we conceive that of imposing unlimited liability upon directors to be—being incorporated into the Indian Act simply because it is in the English. It should be clearly shown that such a provision is not only a part of the law at home, but that it is also a useful part of that law. But, again, it must not be taken for granted that a provision which is desirable in England is necessarily desirable in India. And there is hardly a point of greater difference between England and India than in the conditions of directorships. At home there is a very large body of men of wealth and position anxious to get something to occupy their time for a few hours in the day or in the week; beside those brought up at home are those who have spent the greater part of their lives in this country, and whose one object of ambition, after retiring from India, is to get on the direction of one of the Indian railways or of an Indian bank or of the P. and O. Company. After a busy life here they absolutely need something to occupy their thoughts, while the addition to the income which such directorships give is not entirely forgotten. Here in India, however, things are very different; everyone is busy with his own affairs; there are no retired men of business, or if retired, it is because the want of health has driven them to a quiet life. There are none with money, health, and ability ready to devote their time and talents to the directorships of companies. Furthermore, in this country directors get hardly any remuneration; perhaps one reason is that they are expected to do very little. A director may get two to four gold-mohurs a month; and what is this to a busy man with his own business or factory to look after? The fact is that almost universally directorships in this country are taken to please the friend who has the management. Now, whatever may be the experience in England, any such provision as that proposed by Government to throw unlimited liability on directors here in India would remain absolutely a dead letter. It is exceedingly difficult now to get good men to accept directorships, but it would be absolutely impossible to do so with any such provision as that referred to. Nor is there any reason for Government to discourage companies. There are many industries which can only be undertaken by companies which would pay shareholders well and be of immense advantage to the country, but for which there are not men of wealth and position ready to assist as directors. We have but little doubt that the experience in England will go to show that no company has ever, either by its articles of association or by general meeting, imposed such liability on its directors; but, however that may be, such would certainly be the result in this country.

Another proposed provision in the amendment to the Indian Companies Act is quite unintelligible to us. It is this "(VIII) that in the case of limited shares fully paid up share warrants may be issued to bearer, and the shares will thereupon be transferred by delivery of the warrant, *and that coupons may be annexed entitling the bearer to receive dividends.*" What is a coupon? Webster defines it as "an interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds given for a term of years, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due; an interest warrant." This is clear, the interest being a certain specified sum of money due at a certain date. A coupon is not for the purpose of entitling the bearer to receive dividends. There can be no sum specified in the coupon, nor can there be any date, the amount of the dividend of a company, and the time of payment, being a matter of uncertainty until the profits have actually been made. The object of a coupon is to enable the holder of a bond to collect or dispose of the interest due on the bond with facility. As interest is a sum which can be definitely stated, and as its time of payment is also fixed, there is no difficulty at all in the matter, and coupon bonds have at home almost entirely superseded the old style. But will Government explain to us the use of a coupon on a share warrant, when it can bear on its face no definite sum of money to be paid, nor any due date? Of what use can be a coupon which simply states that the bearer is entitled to a dividend? The share warrant itself does that. Who could sell it? Who would buy it? Has it any negotiable value? If not, has it any other value? Is it possible that this provision is to be incorporated into Indian law simply because it is a part of the English law, irrespective of its being useful or a dead letter? We trust that the public will be favoured with some explanation as regards the nature of the proposed instrument, and the advantage to accrue from coupons on share warrants, before our Indian law is burdened with such a provision. An interest coupon attached to a bond is intelligible, but a dividend coupon attached to a share warrant is not so. It would be a waste of time to recount the objections to placing useless provisions on the statute-book; it is enough to say that the statement that the "laws should be as nearly as possible the same in India as in England" is not of sufficient moment to outweigh them.

OUR contemporary, in his leader of yesterday, affords a fine example of a doctrinaire riding a hobby to death. After descanting upon the artificial canal irrigation of the Punjab, and the malarious fever induced in that province by the consequent flooding of the subsoil, he suddenly darts off at an angle, and makes an attack upon our Health Officer because he does not put an immediate stop to natural rice cultivation in Bombay. He does not seem to know that rice will only grow upon low flat soils, and that the existing rice-fields, if thrown out of cultivation, would at once degenerate into swamps breeding all kinds of noxious life, and producing malaria of the worst and most dangerous kind. The fact is that Bombay and the outlying suburbs are now healthy because cultivation is universal. The demand for field and garden produce is so great, that no swamps are suffered to exist where cultivation is possible. Thanks to good drainage, the rice-fields are as dry in the dry season as any other part of the island, and are the favourite camping-grounds for Government troops and native chiefs: as witness the camp of H. H. Khanderao, the late Gaekwar, at Dadar several years ago.

A NOTE OR TWO ON THE EUROPEAN UNREST.

MILAN, AUGUST 30.

PERHAPS the chief impression which one derives from a few months journeying to and fro in Europe is that of the unrest of the European world. A deep disquiet seems to be shared by all the nations alike. There are none so conservative, none so prosperous as to wholly escape it. Certainly the British Islands cannot be said to escape it; there are questions there which are in a fair way to become burning, if they be not already so. When the sacred principles of free trade are being called in question, it can hardly be expected that any institution, from the House of Lords down to the privileges of independent members of the House of Commons—to say nothing of the English system of land tenure and the Established Church—will remain unquestioned. The very considerable amount of success which has attended the two years' campaign of the Land League in Ireland constitutes an encouragement not likely to be thrown away upon the more advanced spirits in England; and I think there will be little reason for surprise if at the next general election—or at the next but one, let us say—a Third Party shall make its appearance in English politics also, to the dismay and confusion alike of Conservatives and Liberals of the old pattern. However, it is dangerous to prophesy unless you know; and I don't know anything but this,—that the political cauldron is beginning to simmer in a way which portends a possible boiling over at no great distance of time.

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ON the Continent the cauldron is simmering audibly on all sides. France is making the Republic more and more Democratic every day; we shall see whether she will try to make it Social as well as Democratic before she is done. Gambetta's partial defeat at Belleville has greatly rejoiced not only the irreconcileables who brought it about, but the Conservatives who can look to no other man to save them from Tophet and the pit, if the worst comes to the worst. The Monarchists cannot forgive Gambetta for having crushed their hopes in the electoral campaign precipitated by the 16th May; nevertheless, Gambetta is the one Conservative force now extant in France, as the old parties would find out if he, like Mirabeau, were suddenly to be withdrawn from the scene by the hand of destiny.

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IT must be admitted that the ex-dictator has a somewhat peculiar way at times of manifesting his Conservatism. To take the chair at a lecture by M. Paul Bert, the great anti-Catholic, in which that merciless vivisectionist unsparingly laid bare the most sensitive fibres of the clerical organisation, does not reassure the Conservative world a bit. The rage and mortification of those whom M. Paul Bert's scalpel has so deeply wounded is only equalled by the delight of the anti-clericals. Everything promises a new campaign against the Church. M. Gambetta's declaration that M. Paul Bert had not only a brilliant past, but a future, is naturally taken to mean that the future Prime Minister and President intends to give the lecturer the opportunity of giving official effect to his anti-clerical views; and whatever policy M. Paul Bert may lay down in this respect will certainly be sufficiently thorough. It is instinctively felt, nevertheless, that, however far M. Gambetta may think it necessary to go in striking at "the enemy—Clericalism," there is a point beyond which he will not go. He will carefully avoid making open war upon the deep religious sentiment of the country at large, and he will hold fast by the Concordat, and refuse to permit the separation of Church and State. He will not convert churches into infidel lecture-rooms, or allow the bishops and clergy to be disposed of as the Communists disposed of the hostages. And that is something.

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CLEARLY, it is the intention of the rulers of the Republic that the designation "French Africa" shall become something more than a rhetorical expression. Tunis is more disturbed and more protected every week, and the world is being gradually accustomed to the notion that France may possibly have a civilising mission in Tripoli. The London papers talk a good deal of nonsense about the duty of England to save Tripoli from the fate of Tunis, and one might easily imagine that he was reading the memoranda of the Duke of Wellington *apropos* of the designs of the Bourbons upon Algiers, when perusing the lucubrations of able editors on the supposed designs of the French on Tripoli. The truth is that the French know as well as we do that, as it was not worth our while to go to war to prevent their establishing themselves in Algiers, it would not be worth our while to go to war to prevent their making fools of themselves in Tripoli, if they feel inclined to squander their treasure, and exhaust their military strength in the endeavour to convert fresh expanses of African sand into a colony. Of course, our interests in Egypt stand on a very different footing from any that we may be supposed to have in the uninviting Libya. The Valley of the Nile would be worth a war, and the French and all the world know that when we cry "hands off" in that direction, the words will not fall upon unheeding ears.

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IT is the fashion of the day to compare the new French Army with that of the Empire, and to draw comparisons greatly to the advantage of the former; its discipline, its physique, and general bearing being regarded as infinitely preferable to anything seen under Napoleon III. I may be wrong, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that there are many experienced military authorities who share the heresy with me, that the Republic possesses no corps so splendid as the Zouaves and the Imperial Guard of the fallen *régime*, and that the line does not seem to be a bit better, in physique or in general bearing, for the sacrifice of the *corps d'élite*. Let us hope that the question may not be brought to the only practical test by a renewal of the war between France and Germany. In numbers, of course, the Republic disposes of a strength undreamed of in the last days of the Empire, and the Germans could not afford to make any mistakes; but there is considerable reason to doubt whether the new troops would be found superior in military qualities to those who succumbed when fighting against overwhelming odds in the campaign of 1870-71.

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THE feeling appears to be gaining strength every day that the war of revenge is likely to be postponed *sine die*. There are indications which can scarcely be misinterpreted that some basis of an understanding has been arrived at, and that Germany and France may accommodate their differences more pleasantly and profitably by an alliance than by a war. Europe, I think, will have a right to thank the Italian restlessness for this desirable result; the cry of Italia Irridenta has not been thrown away upon the French, who possess Nice and Corsica, or upon the Germans, who have a direct interest in keeping Trieste in Teutonic hands. It is not, perhaps, hazarding too bold a guess to say that M. Gambetta—the Genoese, as M. Rochefort calls him every morning—took stock of the situation, when the Italians openly talked of an alliance with Germany and Austria as a means of recovering Savoy and Nice—to say nothing of Corsica and Tunis—and that he saw the possibility of taking a leaf out of the Italian book and forming an alliance with Germany and Austria for certain objects which he has had the discretion to keep quietly in the background. The fact that Germany has given countenance and support to French projects in North Africa is, as you know, a matter of universal comment, and it is the habit to say that Bismarck's object therein was simply to alienate Italy from France. People who are satisfied with this explanation of the phenomenon too easily forget that Prince Bismarck frequently suggested to Napoleon III. that France should indemnify herself, at the expense of Belgium, for what was taking place beyond the Rhine. If Germany be still hankering after Holland and colonies beyond the sea, there is no reason to suppose that he would be unwilling to acquiesce in the expansion of the Republic to the north as well as in Africa, provided the re-vindication of Alsace and Lorraine were indefinitely adjourned, and a cordial, if for the rest of the world somewhat sinister, understanding could in the meanwhile be established between the German Empire and the French Republic. The Italians would in this case be as completely outplayed as was Napoleon III. in his somewhat clumsy diplomacy in bygone years.

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THE Italians are certainly very angry with the French for their conduct in Tunis. The newspapers of the peninsula express themselves with great bitterness. France is spoken of ironically as the sister nation and the grand nation; she is threatened with the completion of the disasters which began in 1870-71, as the just punishment of her perfidy in Tunis. Italians seem to think that having gone to the expense and trouble of conquering Carthage a couple of thousand years ago, they had a vested interest in the country adjacent which everybody was bound to respect. One of their papers speaks of it as an aggravation of the misbehaviour of the French that they are establishing their protectorate in what was once a province of Old Rome. The same remark would apply not merely to Tunis, or even to Algiers, but to Gaul itself, to say nothing of Britannia before she set up in business as Ruler of the Waves. The argument has the defect of proving too much. The Italians made a sad mistake in sending M. Maccio to Tunis; they should have let well enough alone in that quarter. Had they done so, the French, who in a tone of lofty virtue rejected the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that they should Frenchify Tunis as a solatium for our acquisition of Cyprus, might have been content to let the Bey police his Arabs and his Kroumirs at his own expense for many years to come. It was the attempt of the Italians to oust the modicum of French influence existing at Tunis, and to put their own in its place, which brought about all the trouble. The Italians are now credited with the desire to do in Tripoli what the French have done in the Regency; but unless they can see their way to marching upon Paris *à la* Moltke, they had better make up their minds in time that the speculation will not answer. The only result of the attempt to establish Italian domination in Tripoli will be the extension of the French protectorate over the whole region as far as the confines of Egypt.

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THE Republic is apparently quite alive to the possibility that the Italians might under certain circumstances endeavour to take part in a combined movement on Paris. The new works for the defence of Paris are on an immense scale, and some German military authorities consider that the capital is now practically secure from investment. A girdle of steel, such as that which surrounded it in 1870-71, is no longer to be thought of; the area to be brought within the investing lines is too vast to be encompassed by any conceivable army. The French slopes of the Alps are being extensively fortified—a measure which is, in its turn, alarming the Italians, who are busy with a scheme for fortifying the Italian slopes of the Alps. It is proposed also to raise the Italian standing army to 480,000 men, with 50,000 more on furlough, ready to be called to the colours at a moment's notice. Seeing that Italy has not a penny to bless herself with, this augmentation of the military force, and the heroic scheme of fortification now in contemplation, of which the defensive works in the Italian valleys of the Alps form only a part, will be very trying. France can bear the enormous financial strain resulting from the colossal armaments of these modern days; but neither Italy nor Germany can bear it indefinitely. A crash is sure to come, if the strain be prolonged; and it is not easy to see when or how it is to end. The burdens to which all classes are subjected in Germany are producing an amount of political and social discontent in that country which already threatens the stability of the newly-built-up empire. Distress was never so widespread in the Fatherland as at present, and things are steadily getting worse, as time goes on. The emigration to America is assuming alarming proportions; and this is not the worst symptom by any means. It must be borne in mind that "an armed nation" means not merely the withdrawing of an immense proportion of the male population from the ranks of industry, and the transforming of them into a deadweight upon those who remain in the workshop and at the plough; it means also that for every 100,000 men taken from civil life and shut up in the camp or the barrack 100,000 women are deprived of the possibility of marriage. The result is already beginning to make itself evident with portentous distinctness amongst the Continental populations, and what the outcome of it all will be in the course of a few generations it is not pleasant to think of. The European civilisation has a canker in its bosom which presages ruin, if it be not cut out by surgery of a very thorough-going kind. But it is not easy to see how universal military service can be dispensed with by any one of the great European Powers, when it has been demonstrated that even the most powerful of them, when taken unawares, may be overrun, and almost annihilated in a campaign of a few weeks.

HEIGH-HO.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND CONCERT.

THE popularity of the Town Hall organ fund concerts was very plainly shown yesterday afternoon by the large audience assembled to hear the performance of some of our most talented local amateurs. The promoters wisely adhere to a brief programme which is always well selected, and they also fix a convenient hour for the concerts. The public really owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mant and the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly lend their valuable aid on these occasions. Of yesterday's concert we must say what we have said of each of its predecessors—that it was highly successful, and was warmly appreciated by all who had the good fortune to be present. Mrs. Adams, who of course met with the most cordial reception, sang two charming songs—"Esmeralda" and "Out on the Rock"—and it need scarcely be said that they were enthusiastically applauded. Mrs. Anderson sang with great taste "When the heart is young" and "Jock o' Hazledean," the audience insisting upon hearing a portion of the latter song repeated. Mr. Wyer, whom we are never tired of hearing, greatly gratified the audience by singing a couple of songs, and was called upon to [illegible] part of "The Three Maids of Lee." The pretty duett "Maying" was admirably sung by Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Ker. It should be mentioned that Mr. Briner and Mr. Johnston opened the performance with a piano duett, "March Turque," the execution of which was all that could be desired.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Poona Races were brought to a conclusion to-day in very unfavourable weather, it beginning to rain an hour before the first race and continuing to do so until after the second race. The consequence was that the ground became very heavy.

THE GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 500 from the fund. 2½ miles, over 10 flights of hurdles. English and Australians 12 stone, Country-breds 10 stone, Arabs 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners once 2lbs., twice 5lbs., and oftener 7lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July 1 G.M., 1st August 2 G. M., 1st September 4 G. M., when the race will close. In this race the full amount will only be given if four horses *bonâ fide* the property of different owners and in different interests start; if three start two-thirds will be given, if two start half will be given. Rs. 100 for a W. O.

Mr. Herbert's b a us At Last, 12st., Capt. Elliott......W. O

THE PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Entrance to be made by 7 a.m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published at 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p. m. Entrance 2 G. M., half forfeit. Distance ¾ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a Chungiz, 7st. 13lb., Rowjee	.. 1
Major Crosbie's ch a Ruby, 8st. 9lb., Cozens	.. 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a Rob Roy, 7st. 6lb., Native	.. 3
Mr. Maitland's b a Scud, 7st. 13lbs., Ramchurn	.. 0

After At Last walked over for the Grand Annual Hurdle Race, came the race for the Pony Handicap, for which Scud did not start, though he was coloured on the card. When the signal for the start was given Chungiz jumped off with the lead and kept it to the finish, and won cleverly by two lengths, Ruby being second, Rob Roy third. Time 1m. 34sec.

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs. ¾ mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. 9st. 7lbs. 7 lb. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over or under Rs. 1,000. Entrance 2 G. M. Entrances and declarations at the race stand at 7 a.m. to-day. Lottery will be held at the stand.

Priam, 7st, Native	.. 1
Ringlet, 8st, Oomer	..
Hollander, 8st, Burton	.. 3
Irishman, 9st., 7lb., Cozens	.. 0
War Eagle, 8st. 7 lb. Clark	.. 0
Ecball, 8st., 7lb., Brewty	.. 0
Hormuzd, 8st., 7lb., Runchord	.. 0
Selim, 7st., Native	.. 0

Then came the Selling Race. Priam, Hormuzd, and Ecball were alternately leading at first, but on entering the straight the race resolved itself into a match between Priam and Ringlet, the former winning cleverly by half a length. Time 1m. 29¾.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance to be made by 7 a.m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published by 9 a.m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p.m. Entrance 3 G. M. Forfeit for not standing the handicap. Distance 1¼ mile.

Major Crosbie's g a g Grey Leg, 8st. 7lb., Blackburn	.. 1
H. H Aga Khan's g a g Sirmust, 7st. 3lb., Rowjee	.. 2
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 8st. 12lb., Vinall	.. 3
Mr. Abdul Rahman's g a g Rosy Morn, 8st. 3lbs., Oomer	.. 0
Mr. Abdul Rahman's g a g Victory, 8st., Ramchurn	.. 0
C. N. C.'s b a g Behram, 7st. 11lb., Burton	.. 0

Six horses started for the Galloway Handicap, Abdul Rahman's stable being made a warm favourite. When the signal for the start was given Behram made the running, Grey Warrior lying second, and Rosy Morn and Victory next. Ascending the hill, Sirmust took the lead; but on entering the straight Grey Leg drew up and won a good race by two lengths from Sirmust, Grey Warrior being a bad third. Time 3m. 5sec.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 600. Forced for all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting (Galloways and closed races excepted). Entrance 5 G. M. Optional to all Arabs and C. B. losers, and horses that have run in closed races at an entrance of 3 G. M. 1 G. M. forfeit. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrances to be made by 7 a. m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published by 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p. m. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Abdul Rahman's c a h Fureed, 9st. Oomer	.. 1
Aga Moochool Sha's c a h King, 8st. 1lb., Tingey	.. 2
Mr. Herbert's b a h Exchange, 9st. 2lb., Bowen	.. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Volunteer, 7st. 5lb., Rowjee	.. 0
Mr. Maitland's b a g Tiger, 7st. 1lb., Burton	.. 0

For the Winners' Handicap Fureed and Tiger were about equal favourites, and the former justified the confidence of his backers by taking the lead at the start and keeping it to the finish, King being a bad second, and the others beaten off. Time 4m. 4sec.

THE BEATEN HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. For all beaten Arabs and Country-breds which have started during the meeting. Entrances to be made by 7. a. m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published at 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p.m. Entrance 3 G. M. 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Distance 1¼ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a c The Earl, 8st. 2lb., Brewty	.. 1
Major Crosbie's g a c The Star, 6st. 5lb., Curreem	.. 2
Mr. Herbert's b a h King Arthur, 9st. 4lb., Bowen	.. 0
Aga Moochool Sha's br a h Reserved, 8st. 8lb. Tingey	.. 0
Mr. Friend's g a h Sir Robert, 8st. 7lb., Vinall	.. 0
Mr. Maitland's b a c Multan, 8st. 6lb. Owner	.. 0
Mr. Cannon's ch a h Hollander, 7st. 13lb., Burton	.. 0
Aga Jan's b a g The Shah, 7st. 4lb., Oomer	.. 0

The last race on the card was the Beaten Handicap, for which Multan, who had his owner up, was made favourite. When the flag fell The Earl took up the running, The Shah lying second, the pair being some distance in advance of the others. But little change occurred in their respective positions till they entered the straight, when Star, who got off badly, drew up, but could never catch The Earl, who had the race in hand and won easily. Time 2m. 29sec.

WHITE SLAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without wasting your space and readers' time in replying to the ungrammatical and abusive leading-article on this subject in the *Times of India*, I think it but right that I should notice three points of that remarkable composition.

1st. It is unlikely that any letters would have been noticed in Parliament had they been, as the *Times* asserts, merely "silly and incoherent rubbish."

2nd. I have never declined to put myself in communication with the police, but, rather chose the safer medium of the press, knowing full well at what risk I stirred in the matter at all.

3rd. It is not true, as the *Times of India* has asserted, that the "enquiry has been begun, carried on, and brought to a conclusion." That editor will find out in due course that he has made a mistake the side he has taken up so earnestly; but at present I decline to renew the discussion.

Every right-thinking person must admit that it has been in the worst possible taste for the responsible editor of any paper in a large city like Bombay to write a line that would tend to lessen the influence of those who wish to put down a crying evil. If the editor of your contemporary was unable to say anything to further a good work, it would have been far better for him to have said nothing to discourage it. The object was clear enough. Your readers and the Bombay public quite understand that I can have no possible motive for coming forward as I have done, but one of charity.

A LADY VISITOR.

THE NEW GARDEN ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder who has been entrusted with the laying out of the garden on the ground surrounding the University buildings? The proper man for the work would be Mr. Woodrow, who no doubt could be easily spared from Gunesh Khind for a few days in the interests of the public. But the ways of Government are mysterious, and I should not be surprised to learn that a Resolution had been passed placing the matter in the hands of the Marine Survey, the Army Clothing, or some other equally suitable department. In any case the man, whoever he may be, wants looking after. The Fort is already blessed with one howling wilderness in the Elphinstone Circle—which to be quite complete only requires its dank vegetation peopled with a few land crabs, rock snakes, and yelling jackals—and this evidently is being taken as a working pattern for the new garden. A hedge has already been started of abominations of sorts, stuck in higgledy-piggledy, which, when grown up, will only serve the double purpose of harbouring musk-rats and obstructing the view.

What is really wanted, is a well-kept sweep of smooth turf, relieved here and there with telling clumps of palms, and what a military mofussilite (occasionally) calls variegated crotons. Where the buildings give shelter from the sea-breeze, a few shapely beds for annuals might be arranged.

JEREMIAH.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE AMIR'S POSITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

A messenger from Kandahar with news to the morning of the 20th inst. states that the Amir has moved his camp to Karez-i-Niko, six miles south-west of the city and nine miles from his former position. The messenger also states that he heard firing in the direction of Kandahar on the 20th.

The Amir's new position gives him the command of the Herat road and every approach to the city along the hill under which old Kandahar lies. He abandons the command of the Kabul road.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The rifle meeting commenced to-day. The only matches fired were for the inter-regimental and Commander-in-Chief's prizes, Europeans and natives. The all-comers had to amuse themselves with pool at 200 and 500 yards.

There is a very large attendance of competitors, including some of the best known marksmen on this side of India. The best scores so far in the inter-regimental contest, at 200 and 500 yards, are Private Bowler, 29th Regiment, 58; Private Priestwood, 15th Regiment, 55; and Privates Martin and Middleton, 29th Regiment, each 54; and for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, same distances, Corporal Canny, 89th Regiment, 66; Private Pearse, 89th Regiment, 60; and Private Hoey, 89th Regiment, 56. Both these matches continue open to-morrow. Weather fine. Morning very hot; rained heavily in the afternoon.

A CRIMINAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

The case of Empress *versus* Bretton, C. Debretton, and E. C. Ball closed this evening, soon after seven. The court was crowded. All three prisoners were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The judge summed up at great length prior to sentence being passed.

The three counsel for the defence intimated that they purposed moving in the Appellate Court.

The prisoners were taken in charge by the police on the rising of the court. Bretton, who is still laid up by his late accident, was in a doolie.

SERIOUS RIOT AT MULTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 22.

The ill-feeling a long time existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Multan broke out into a serious riot on the 19th inst. The authorities allowed beef to be brought into the town by the old route, which had been closed since the ill-feeling commenced. The Hindus would not permit any beef to be brought in, and attacked and badly wounded a butcher bringing in beef. Two policemen were overpowered, and afterwards an inspector, with a dozen constables, were beaten off. Large crowds assembled. The Hindus attacked the Mahomedan mosques, and set fire to the Korans and the prayer carpets and religious books. The Deputy Commissioner, with police, went to the scene of the disturbance, but could not control the mob, who jostled him and wounded a police inspector, who w[illegible] difficulty rescued, and took shelter in th[illegible]

The Mahomedans then rose and burnt and destroyed the Hindu temples outside the city and on the canal banks.

About 10 o'clock in the morning the troops were called out, and took possession of the city gates and thoroughfares, and protected the mosques and temples. The artillery occupied a commanding position. Half the brigade is still on duty in the city; the remaining half is held in reserve in cantonments.

Thirty or forty people have been hurt, some severely. One hundred persons have been arrested.

A telegram to-day to the *Civil and Military Gazette* reports all quiet. The troops are still in the city. The import of beef has been stopped. The shops are still closed. Thirteen leading chowdrys of the Hindus and two State Railway accountants have been arrested.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

The Hindus at Multan have been creating a serious riot in consequence of beef being exposed for sale in the bazaar. Much damage has been done and many persons have been injured, but no lives were lost.

ATTACK ON THE PUNJAB CAVALRY GUARD AT KOHAT.

Intelligence has been received that on Tuesday night the guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohat was attacked by, it is believed, Zakka Khels. Three sowars were killed and five carbines were stolen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.

The body of the late President Garfield will leave Long Branch to-day. The inquest will be held at Washington on Friday, and the body will be conveyed to Cleveland on the following day.

The *post-mortem* examination held to-day shows that the ball fractured a rib, shattered a portion of the vertebræ, and lodged below the pancreas' where it became completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was the bursting of the mesenteric artery.

THE ENGLISH COURT IN MOURNING FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Although without precedent, the English Court has gone into mourning for one week on account of the death of the late President Garfield.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.

A caravan from Krasnovodsk has been forwarded by the new trans-Caspian railway to Kyzilarvat, from which place the goods will be distributed among the Tekkes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

MALTA, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

SUEZ, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4 " Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ " do.	91¼
3 " Consols for account	99¼
5 " French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	51⅞

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3 Farht.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

At 8 a.m. .. .. 77·7

" 10 a.m. .. .. 82·8

" 2 p.m. .. .. 81·2

" 4 p.m. .. .. 80·6

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has appointed Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit to be a Trustee of the port of Bombay, *vice* Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, resigned.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that Col. A. G. Mayne and Col. C. L. R. Glasford, Staff Corps, retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT T. S. BOILEAU of the 44th Native Infantry, Wing Officer, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Commander, is now gazetted to officiate as 2nd in command, "in addition to his other duties," there being no other officer available.

THE following dock bye-law made by the Trustees of the port of Bombay has received the approval of Government:—No vessel will be allowed to use a quay berth in Prince's Dock for more than fifteen days, should the berth be required for another vessel.

THE *India Catholica* reports the sudden death of Bishop J. M. Barbero, Vicar Apostolic of Hydrabad, Deccan, at 1 p.m. on the 18th instant. On the morning of the same day he had celebrated a pontifical mass: after which he administered confirmation. Till half-past twelve he was in his usual spirits, but at 1 o'clock he was found dead.

WE invite the attention of the subscribers and the play-going public to the announcement in our advertising columns of the engagement of Miss Ada Lester, a leading actress of established reputation. Miss Wilson is evidently gathering together a very strong company.

AN Oxford and Cambridge dinner is to take place on the 29th instant at Simla, Sir Robert Egerton in the chair. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. H. M. Plowden, R. J. Crosthwaite, W. M. Young, F. C. Daukes, and C. L. Tupper.

THE P. & O. steamer Rosetta has made the fastest run on record from Galle to Penang. She left the former port at 2 p. m. on the 1st, and landed her mails in Penang at 2 p. m. on the 5th inst., thus accomplishing the journey within 96 hours.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held in Sydney to express sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Southern Russia. The subscriptions received and promised amounted to nearly £1,000.

THE official cholera returns for Lahore from the commencement of the outbreak up to the 8th instant show that out of 119 Europeans who were attacked, 80 succumbed to the disease. The seizures among the native population, for the same period, numbered 2,421, of which 1,445 cases terminated fatally. The present cholera epidemic is believed to be the worst that has visited the Punjab for many years.

ACCORDING to the *Straits Times*, the most gratifying item of intelligence received at Singapore for a long time, and which will gladden the hearts of all interested in planting enterprise in the Native States, is the announcement, made public recently, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has consented to allow the Governor to permit the introduction of Indian cooly labour into the Native States, if His Excellency can obtain the consent of the Indian Government to the scheme.

A CALCUTTA paper learns that amongst the number of candidates for the Indian Medical Service examination held in London on August 15, there were fifteen natives of India, including Eurasians, and that not one of the fifteen passed successfully. Of the Indian students, four appeared for the first time, and the rest had failed in previous examinations. Several of these young men have signified their intention of appearing again at the next examination, to be held on the 15th February next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has made the following appointments from the date of the return to duty of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C. S.:—Mr. J. G. White, C. S., to be Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat and District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat; Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C. S., to be Collector and Magistrate of the district of Broach and District Registrar, Broach; Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C. S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Kaira, District Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay; Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C. S., to be First Assistant Collector, Surat.

CONSIDERABLE difficulty is being experienced in procuring the requisite number of "Northern" remounts to meet the cavalry requirements of the Madras Presidency. Previous to the troubles on the frontier, there was a regular flow of dealers to this presidency, bringing with them strings of Arabs, half-bred, and Persian horses, which they had purchased about Herat and Kandahar. These sources of supply having been cut off for the last two years, the numbers brought into the market greatly diminished, while even such animals as were brought were to a great extent found unfit for remount purposes, and were rejected at Oosoor, when presented for inspection. The *Madras Mail* suggests for the consideration of Government whether in view of the difficulties that attend the supply, it would not be well to establish a horse-breeding depôt in Southern India.

THE Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department, addressed a letter dated 6th April, 1881, to the Secretary to the Government of India recommending that success in passing the departmental examinations should entitle Assistant Magistrates to higher pay from the date of the examination, leaving their investiture with higher magisterial powers to be decided on the ground of fitness only. In reply, the Secretary to the Government of India has stated that the Governor-General in Council had decided, after very careful consideration, that it was desirable to maintain in force the existing rule, under which the grant of higher pay to junior civilians is made contingent not only on passing the departmental examinations, but also on investiture with higher magisterial powers. There was, no doubt, much force in the considerations urged by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in favour of the proposed alteration; but, on the whole, it appeared to the Government of India that the interests of the public service would be best served by the maintenance of the rule in its present form.

AN up-country paper states that the old difficulty as regards houses in cantonments is cropping up again at Rawal Pindi. The landlords refuse to let their houses unless taken for a year or more, and the tenants insist on occupying the houses on a monthly rental. Now that the railway is there, the landlords find no difficulty in securing tenants, and most of the houses are occupied by railway officials, to the detriment of officers, who find it impossible to get houses. Since the action in the Chief Court of the Punjab of "Poley *v.* McMurdo," in 1873, no general officer has dared to carry out the ruling of the judgment given, although Government has decided that it should be followed "whenever a house in a military cantonment is required to be rented for a military civil officer under the conditions laid down in the Bengal Army Regulations, unless there is something to take the cantonment out of the principles applicable to that of Rawal Pindi" (G. O. 144 of 1874).

IN his resolution on the report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab for 1879-80, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab points out a number of inaccuracies which make the report almost useless. His Honour says that "it is to be regretted that greater efforts have not been made by district officers to render their returns more reliable," and then proceeds to point out a number of errors. For instance, he says that "in the Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gujranwala, and Jhang districts the cost of cultivating the cotton crop is one-third in excess of the total value of the outturn. In the case of Jhang and Amritsar this was noticed also last year, but the error has nevertheless been repeated. The yield of cotton assumed in Montgomery is still obviously much too high, and an area of 28,067 acres gives an outturn of Rs. 10,40,737, as compared with one of Rs. 4,26,868 on 31,448 acres in Multan." His Honour also says, "It is stated that there is no import of cotton to, or export from, the Ferozepore district; but this is hardly possible, and is contradicted by the reports of the Gurdaspur and Amballa districts. There is a considerable export still of raw produce from Ferozepore by river, and it is highly probable that among this cotton too is exported."

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 13th September, 1881, show that prospects still continue fairly satisfactory throughout the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State, where the crops, though in parts requiring more rain, have, on the whole, improved during the week under report. A marked improvement is also apparent in the Nizam's territories and in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country of the Bombay Presidency, where good showers have fallen; more rain would, however, here be beneficial. In Bengal there has not been much rain during the week, but crops are for the most part in good condition. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light showers fell in the eastern tracts, and prospects continue generally good. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week, but crops are doing well. In the Central India and Rajputana States, and also in the Central Provinces, more or less copious showers have again fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Berar and Coorg, in Assam, and in British Burma crops are thriving. On the whole the improvement which was noted in the preceding week has been maintained and has extended to the Bombay Deccan, and Southern Mahratta country. Agricultural prospects throughout the country are now generally satisfactory.

IT appears from the Civil and Criminal Administration Report, Madras Presidency, 1880, which has just been published, that the most noteworthy feature in the statistics of the work of the High Court is the increase they exhibit in the number of appeals filed. This increase is equally remarkable in criminal as in civil matters. As compared with the corresponding appellate work of the year 1879, there was in civil appeals an increase in 1880 of 32⅔ per cent. on appeals from decrees, of nearly 35 per cent. on appeals from appellate decrees, and of 72 per cent. on appeals from orders. Out of 159 contested appeals only 69, or less than half, were modified or reversed; out of 530 contested second appeals, 361 were confirmed. As of civil, so of criminal judgments out of 718 appeals the sentences were confirmed in 248, modified in 137, reversed only in 74, and partly confirmed, modified, or reversed in 11. A comparison of the years 1879 and 1880 shows that original civil work is pretty stationary. In the former year 526 and in the latter year 518 suits were instituted. There were fewer suits of large value in 1880 than in 1879, and the depreciation is common to all classes of suits. One hundred and fifty-two persons, or 28 more than in the year preceding, sought the protection of the Insolvent Court. With 65 petitions pending from 1879, the Insolvent Commissioner had to deal with a list of 217. One hundred and twenty-eight applicants obtained their discharge, 15 had their petitions dismissed, and a balance of 74 was carried on to the credit of 1881.

WITH regard to the distribution of colonels' allowances under clause 8 of the new Pension Rules for the Indian service, it is provided that the allowances shall be granted to officers (of classes III. and IV.) who shall have completed 12 years' service as substantive lieutenant-colonels "until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirtieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each Presidency." Immediately afterwards the clause adds, "for the purposes of this scheme, all the officers of class III. of all three Presidencies will be placed on one list." Class III consists of officers on the general list who entered the service under "new conditions of appointment," and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps. Class IV. consists of those who entered the Staff Corps since the 12th of September, 1866. Now, observes the *Pioneer*, supposing a time comes when a sufficient number of the officers of class III., in Bombay let us say, have succeeded to allowances to meet the requirements of the first part of the rule: that is to say, one-thirtieth of the officers of class III. in the Bombay presidency are provided with allowances. But suppose that limit has not been reached in Bengal or Madras. Very well: another Bombay colonel completes his 12 years' service: what is to happen? He says, "For the purposes of the scheme, all the officers of class III. *of all three Presidencies* will be placed on one list; therefore, as there are still vacancies on the whole list, I claim my allowances." But Bengal and Madras officers approaching their 12 years' service say:—"Go to Jericho! You Bombay people have had your share. The rule says when the number of allowanced officers reaches one-thirtieth of the total number or *the respective lists of each Presidency* the grant of allowances is to cease. The remaining vacancies must be kept for Bengal and Madras." What will the authorities of the time decide? It is clear that they will not be able to keep both halves of their present promise.

THE Australian papers report that the s. s. Euro, 284 tons, chartered by the South Australian Steam Shipping Company, was totally wrecked on the 24th ultimo, about nine miles from Beachport. She had on board a large number of passengers, and a considerable quantity of cargo for Kingston, Robe, and other ports on the south-eastern coast. The vessel struck on a sunken rock 8ft. under water, and more than three miles from the shore. She struck on her after port, causing a large rent in her side. Fortunately, throughout the afternoon the weather continued fair. So sudden and unexpected was the disaster that the utmost consternation prevailed amongst the passengers, particularly amongst the women and children. The first boat lowered got adrift with the second mate and one seaman in it, and as the steamer was still steaming on, the boat went rapidly astern. Then the port and starboard life-boats were got away full of passengers. The steamer had been rapidly settling down from the time of striking, and in 20 minutes from this she suddenly went down stem first, heeling over on the starboard side and precipitating the remainder of the passengers and crew into the sea. It was a heartrending scene. Men, women, and children were struggling for life, and clutching at floating wreckage. The captain was calm and collected throughout, and remained on the bridge until the water washed him off, when he clung to the top of the funnel. In the meantime the two boats reached the beach, and landed their passengers safely through the heavy surf. The starboard boat then returned to the scene of the wreck in charge of the chief officer, and began picking up the passengers who were floating on the wreckage, some of them having drifted a mile or two from the steamer. The boat which had got adrift, following in the wake of the steamer, reached the wreck just in time to rescue the captain off the funnel, and two passengers, and the chief and second stewards off the fore rigging. All the passengers were saved, with the exception of a Miss Gould, who was struck by some wreckage and killed; several of the passengers were injured.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

TO-DAY I shall only attempt to record in general terms a first impression of a first visit to the Poona Exhibition. It is too early to enter upon a systematic consideration of all the noticeable works in their order, or to speak finally of the merits of the few that rise to a higher level and seperate themselves decisively from their fellows. But it may be remarked at once that, though the present exhibition certainly does contain examples of the higher class, it may be doubted whether in the average excellence of the works exhibited the Poona Acadamy of 1881 does not fall short of several of its predecessors. The presence of the higher essays, however, helps the general influence of the bulk, and disposes the visitor to judge favourably of the year's work as a whole. The prize for the best landscape in oil has been awarded to Mr. Fforde. Here there is a falling off in comparison to other exhibitions. As an artist Mr. Fforde cannot be ranked in the same class as Colonel Tanner or Mr. Gordon, who gained the prize last season. The distance in Mr. Fforde's picture is light and airy, but in the foreground we recognise the old familiar yellow tint. There is a want of freshness and originality in the whole composition. It has a strong family likeness to other pictures done by the same artist. As far as executive style goes, the picture does not leave much to desire, but the whole does not satisfy the imagination. It is wanting in the "light that never was on sea or land." It is as absurd to compare a water-colour painting and an oil-painting as it is to compare a sonnet to a song. The artist in water-colours can give those gradations of inner light and shade which would tend to make an oil-painting finikin. Colonel Hancock has given us two fine examples of how good workmanship and poetry can be united in a water-colour sketch. He brings his art into contact with nature, and does not sacrifice its ideal significance. The rock in the foreground of the prize picture is a masterly piece of painting; but I am not quite satisfied with the distance. I prefer Colonel Hancock's second picture, which has been highly commended. The workmanship may not be as good, but the whole effect is richer and more attractive. The defect in the picture is the water in the foreground; but the foliage on the left is very perfect. It was feared last season that mannerism and growing too fond of one particular colour—the besetting sin of amateurs—would be Major Pullan's ruin. However, this year he has proved that he is an artist who is familiar with many tones of colour. "Near Khandalla in rainy weather" is a sketch, but a sketch of great excellence. It is steeped with the freshness of nature. The foliage on the left, with the light breaking through, proves how close an observer the artist is. "Dwarka," also by Major Pullan, is specially interesting in qualities of landscape art. The building stands out clear, though there is pelting rain, and stormy clouds above. The dull grey waves give a sense of motion which is not common in pictures of the sea. This seems to be the artist's best work. But life would be very dull if there were no differences of opinion. Colonel Strahan has well earned the prize for the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colours *bonâ fide* from nature. "Near the source of the Bagungi River, Mysore," is striking on account of its fine trees and forcible drawing. "A shady Pool, Western Ghauts, Mysore," is spoilt by its even dull green and the utter want of atmospheric effect and of any light through the foliage. "On the Bhadra River" is a lovely sketch, and somewhat free from Major Strahan's usual mannerism. The cool blue distances, the delicate effects of atmosphere and light, the smooth water, all combine to place before us a peaceful, lovely scene. In this picture Major Strahan proves that he can conquer the cromo-lithograph effect which mars some of his paintings. The best figure in oil prize has again this year been won by Mrs. Whitworth. All her pictures are good on account of their portrait-like character and their fidelity and sobriety of painting; but we wish she would choose handsomer models. There is no absolute reason for immortalising ugly natives. Ram Vurma has been wiser in his generation; he has placed on canvas the features of a handsome nautch-girl. The light gauze drapery and the almond skin are painted with minute technical skill; and the picture has fairly earned H. H. the Gaekwar's prize. The Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee's first prize has been given to Theruvengada Naidoo for a portrait of Mr. Elliot, the Gaekwar's tutor. The picture has its faults. The colouring is somewhat meretricious, but it has one distinct merit—it is a good likeness. The second prize for a drawing in oil or water-colour by a native of India, professional or amateur, has been given to C. J. Kalastry Ragoo for a "Madras Pooroohit Brahmin," a picture which has a great deal of good honest work. Each year the pictures exhibited by native artists grow better, and one begins to hope that the land of colour will again produce artists who will know how to unite their own inborn taste for colour with the technical skill of the West. The best drawing in black and white has been awarded to Mr. Peile, whose sketches in black and white are always works of art. Every sketch shows artistic thought, and the lines power and truth. What Ruskin says of an etching is almost true of a pen and ink sketch:—"It must be done throughout with the full force of temper visibly governing its lines, as the wind does the fibres of clouds." In this year's exhibition there are no etchings; and yet there is no branch of art which is becoming more popular among the English art loving world. As a rule the very word etching is misapplied in India. A real etching is an engraving on a plate of copper made by means of the surface, first covered with varnish, being exposed by a needle and eaten into by acid. It is amusing to be told that Mem Jones etches doylies well, or Smith etches on paper. For the best painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game) the prize has been awarded to Mrs Graham. Her study of flowers is painted with precision, softness, and breadth. "The greatest picture," writes Ruskin, is that which conveys to the mind of the spectator the greatest number of the greatest ideas." Judged by this standard "The End of a Blood Feud" is certainly far and away the greatest picture in this season's exhibition. Lieutenant H. M. Temple, the gifted son of a gifted father, is an artist. He can do what few professionals in England can do,—he can tell a story by means of his brush. "The Blood Feud" is a tragedy in colour. The scene is in the Ajunta Cave. The shape of stone a grim, hideous, silent idol watches over the sleep of death. A man has just been slain—his hand shows that—and lies beneath the idol. The whole scene of the deadly contest rises before the mind. The picture has the same effect on the mind as Hamlet or Macbeth. It stirs the passions, it moves the imagination. The man who conceived that picture, and who has carried out his conception with so much skill and carefulness, is an artist who has a future before him. To the Bombay Government we must be grateful for allowing Dr. Cooke leisure to cultivate the great natural talent he has for painting. He has gained this year the prize for the four best sketches in oil. All have merit, but I must defer criticism to my next letter. One of the finest water-colour pictures ever exhibited in India is "Burnham Beeches," by Dr. Wilcocks. The picture is ineligible for a prize, having been painted years ago in England. Dr. Wilcocks's other picture might with great fairness be called the worst picture ever exhibited. It is difficult to imitate Turner, and it is madness to imitate Martin; but this picture is an imitation, and a bad imitation, of both artists. The result is painful to describe; it might possibly be imagined.

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, in opening the exhibition, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked, as the custom is, to open this exhibition by making a few remarks; and I may say that I have great pleasure in once more performing this office at the opening of the great exhibition of art and industry at Poona. I have been given some notice of the leading pictures in this exhibition, which I think I am bound to read. Since last year an important step has been taken towards the popularising of fine art exhibitions by the establishment of the Western India Fine Arts Society. This exhibition is the first which has been started under the auspices of that society; and as the number of corresponding members increases, there is likely to be a larger annual show both of paintings and of art work of all kinds. The object of the society is to encourage native art manufacture, as well as amateur and professional painting and drawing, both by natives and Europeans. The encouragement of purely indigenous designs and forms in native artizan's decorative work is especially desired, and prizes devoted entirely to this branch of art have been given by members of the new society. In addition to the prizes given by the society, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has generously given Rs. 200 per annum for four prizes specially for natives of India: one will be for painting, and the others for industrial art work. When it becomes more widely known among native artists that their work will receive public recognition, and that any original designs will be fully appreciated, there is likely to be less copying of European models, in form and decoration, than there unfortunately is at present. The society is now in its infancy, and requires all aid and recognition from lovers of art, both European and native. It has already been joined by H. H. the Nizam, who has presented a donation of Rs. 500, by H. H. the Raja of Travancore, H. H. the Gaekwar, and H. E. Nawab Sir Salar Jung. As regards the present exhibition, the show of pictures is about the same in numbers as last year. We have to regret, however, the defection of the best Madras amateur artists, who won our best prizes at the last exhibition. The number of the water-colours is 207 compared with 192 exhibited last year, and that of oil-colours is 84 compared with 98 last year. A fair level of excellence is maintained in both oil and water-colour, and there is a very marked improvement among the rising amateurs. Copies in oil or water-colour have greatly increased in number, and the excellence of some of them is much above anything shown at previous exhibitions in Poona. Landscapes are again more numerous than figure paintings. Among the best of these latter are some by native professional artists from Travancore. In landscape there are some water-colours that are at least as good as any that have been seen in Poona. The prizes have been awarded by the judges as follow:—

For the best picture in oil or water-colour by an amateur artist, to Colonel Hancock.

For the best landscape in oil-colour to Mr. Fforde.

For the best series of four sketches in oil-colour, to Dr. Cooke.

For the best series of four sketches in water-colour to Major Strahan.

For the best figure painting in oil-colour, to Mrs. Whitworth.

Major Pullan has carried off the prize for the best water-colour painting, and Mrs. Irving Graham that for the best painting from still life.

The prize for the best picture by a lady amateur who has not gained any other prize is awarded to Mrs. Stopford, and that for the best copy to Dr. Jamieson.

Among those "highly commended" are Dr. Supple, a new exhibitor in Poona, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Palmer, from the other side of India; and Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Whitworth, Major Salmon, Mr. Carroll, Major Hutchinson, and others have been "commended," as have Major Crawford, Mrs. Griffith, Mr. Booth, Col. Barton, Mrs. Dugdale, and Mr. Fforde of Bombay.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to congratulate, in the first place, the ladies and gentlemen who have been successful in carrying off these prizes, which I am sure have been most honourably won; and I am sure I may congratulate the Committee on the success which has attended their exertions. I need not remind you that so well arranged or so beautifully arranged an exhibition as this cannot have been carried out without great exertion and great taste on the part of those taking the lead in its organisation. When you remember that the Commissioners of the Central and Southern Divisions especially, and others, as Major Pullan and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Fforde, to whom it is a labour of love, have devoted their good taste to the arrangement of the room, the result is not surprising. (Applause.) I hope that those who compete will gain by the comparison with the works of others, and that so they may improve from year to year. I think, ladies and gentlemen, I must also remark on the great good that is done by the exhibition of native works of art and industry. (Hear, hear.) It is highly important that these excellent works should be brought into due prominence, and I am glad to know that not only here, but all over the world, increased attention is being paid to them. In Great Britain there is, I think, a passion for Indian work at present, and the feeling in its favour has extended to America. I am glad to know that an American firm in Ahmedabad is employing a great number of persons and sending a great deal of beautiful work every month to America. We have also specimens of beautiful work done in American establishments in Bombay; while Mr. Crawford, by the excellent school of Industry which he has established in Ratnagiri, is, I am sure, bringing Indian furniture into all our houses. This, I hope and believe, will stimulate and spread a valuable branch of trade and industry in India. Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked also to-day to open a kindred exhibition which I hope none of you will omit to visit, especially as I believe you have all paid for entering it. The exhibition of the Agri-Horticultural Society is close beside this building; and at the risk of wearying you, I should like to make known the footing on which that society stands. Its object is simply that of the former Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India—"the promotion of agriculture and horticulture in all their branches." The old society was in existence for 30 years before 1872 and was very liberally supported by Government and the public. It did much useful work in its time, collecting information about the products of the country and importing seeds and plants from other countries; but eventually it drifted into more expensive tastes. It acquired a large tract, some 30 odd acres, of unreclaimed land, and laid out the Victoria Gardens. One thing led to another: large donations came in, coupled with conditions; statues, fountains, clock, towers, &c., &c., were erected, and not at the donor's expense alone, while the society found out that many things were required from it which at the first were never dreamt of. The result was that it collapsed and for ten years has ceased to exist. Now, however, that a greater interest has been taken in agricultural affairs, it seems fit that the society should be resuscitated, and at the beginning of this monsoon several gentlemen, European and native, determined that an effort should be made, and, to commence with, that a horticultural show should be held at Poona during the month of September, when there would be most visitors, and when it would be found easiest to gauge public opinion. This show is now before us, and will, it is trusted, convince the world at large that Poona is a place well fitted by nature and art for the holding of such shows, and where much can be done towards promoting the pursuits of agriculture and horticulture; and this society, remembering the ill fate of its predecessor, resolves to labour steadily in this object alone. Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is a kindred society, as I have said, and particularly the exhibition of flowers, because it is evident that a right appreciation of the beauties of nature is a necessary condition to their faithful delination. As this exhibition is not confined to works of art, but is open also to works of industry, the other exhibition includes agricultural produce, and is calculated to extend and improve that most valuable of all industries in India. I trust that that society also may do much good, and that we shall heartily support both. Speaking in this convenient hall, I can but take the opportunity of reminding you of a great want that is felt at Poona. This hall is convenient for such occasions as this, but there are many other purposes for which a large building is wanted, and for which this cannot be obtained. The legislative labours of Government are not so engrossing, I am glad to say, that the hall is constantly occupied, but yet there are many calls that would be made upon us were they always granted, and between them it would be invidious to draw a line. Some months ago I saw at Lahore a magnificent building in which the residents are accustomed to meet, and which is available not only for all sorts of recreations, but for library, reading-rooms, and so forth. I think the want of such a building in Poona is one which has long been felt, and I hope the power of organising which is so conspicuous in many of our officers will soon accomplish such a building as is required. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot omit, on this public occasion, when we are met for happy purposes, to remark upon an event of which we have just had news, and which is filling the minds of all the citizens of a great and friendly country with the greatest sorrow. Only yesterday we had the news that President Garfield of the United States had succumbed to the wound which he some time ago received. Among Americans, grief, national grief, and profound sympathy with his bereaved family are natural sentiments, but mingled with these must be feelings of indignation that in a great and peaceful country in which the citizens are themselves the first guardians of the law, and in which it is possible to dispense with any permanent embodiment of the national forces, the Head of the State should have been struck down by a base assassin. And we, who are so nearly akin to them,—nay, every branch of the Anglo-Saxon family throughout the world must sympathise with our American brethren in this terrible calamity. The murder of the Head of a State is a national misfortune which affects the very foundation of law and order. There are some who write or speak lightly of such an event, especially if they do not happen to sympathise with the State of which the deceased ruler was the Head, but these are rash and irresponsible utterances, because it is evident that when the Head of a State is struck down, not only is the sacredness of human life infringed, but the very foundations of law and order are shaken by the attack on the fabric. We have seen instances of such before; but in the grief and shame which must fill the American people just now, and in which the good men of all nations must sympathise, I think a deep lesson may be read to the hated assassins throughout the world, showing the contempt with which they must be regarded. If that lesson was not taught by the death of the Emperor Alexander, by the marvellous escape of the Emperor William, by the escapes which our own beloved Queen has had from similar attacks—if the lesson was not taught by these events, perhaps the death of the lamented President Garfield may not have been in vain. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I declare this exhibition open.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perceive in your to-day's issue that a serious mistake has been committed by entering my name in the list of insolvents. The report in your paper runs as follows under the heading of

"Insolvent Debtors' Court.—Sept. 21.

"*Re* Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

"On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition."

I had never had occasion to have such recourse to the Insolvent Court. Since the year 1871 I have, as a general merchant and commission agent, dealt with many respectable firms in all parts of Europe and in China and Japan, and in India in Calcutta, Madras and other places. The announcement you make is likely to cause me much damage in my business. I therefore beg you will insert this letter in a prominent place in your issue of to-morrow, and inform your readers of the error.—I remain, &c.,

FRAMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p. m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrrived on the 21st:—Black Watch (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Byculla (s), Moulmein; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Ancona (s), Shanghai.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Abyssinia (s), to Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting).

March	The Turkish Patrole	Michaelis.
Aria	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	Maanen.
Selection	Boccacio	Suppé.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.
Galop	Pomona	Lentuer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Black Watch, Rydal Hall, and Ancona entered the dock yesterday.

THE INSOLVENT COURT.—Mr. J. W. McCabe appeared on Wednesday at the Insolvency Court and withdrew his schedule. A rule *nisi* was granted.

A CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played on Saturday, the 24th inst., on the Esplanade, at 10 a. m., Government Telegraph *versus* Cathedral High School.

ASSAULT.—Allybhoy Munjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Nusserwanjee Rustomjee on the night previous at Khetwady. The prisoner being an old offender, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Ahmed Khan, a mill labourer employed at Nicol and Co.'s Spinning and Weaving Mill, Colaba, accidentally got the index finger of his right hand crushed in the mill machinery.

A CORRECTION—In the report of cases heard at the last sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, published in our yesterday's paper, a portion of the name of a Parsee insolvent was, by an unfortunate accident, incorrectly given. The insolvent on whose behalf Mr. Manker obtained leave to file a fresh petition was Framjee Ardasir Wadia—not Framjee Ardasir Davar, as stated in the report.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PETER'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment was given last night at the above institute. The programme consisted of a few choice songs and readings. "Won't you give me a penny, Sir?" by Mrs. Hewett, was sung with great taste and expression. Miss Boileau also sang in a manner deserving of the applause which greeted her appearance on the stage. The bass and tenor songs were very creditable performances. The Rev. Father Ellis having stated that there would be a similar entertainment in a fortnight, the programme closed with a glee from the choir.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Dhakoo Ramjee, a hamal in the service of a Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver watch and chain, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 135, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Philip Nathalya was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing sundry articles of jewellery, consisting of chains, rings, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 95, the property of his mistress, Mrs. Mary F. DeMello. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th September, was 418, being 3 more than in the previous week, 19 more than the week ending 21st September, 1880, and 66 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 308 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 26·16. There were 71 deaths from remittent fever, being 23 less than the previous week, and 15 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 70, 27, and 16 respectively, as compared with 36, 18, and 13 last year. There were 16 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with 12 in the week previous. The percentages by sections and total mortality are calculated according to the last census.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, passing the following special resolution:—"That any one or more of the liquidators of the company shall be at liberty, notwithstanding the existence of a fiduciary relationship between him or them and the company, to bid on his or their own behalf at any public auction sale or sales hereafter to be held for any portion or portions of the remaining immoveable property of the company, and to become purchaser or purchasers of any such portion or portions." In the absence of the chairman, it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, that Mr. Cursetjee Nuserwanjee Cama take the chair. The above resolution having been proposed by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, and seconded by Mr. Dewjee Jadowjee, was unanimously carried: after which the meeting terminated.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON BOARD THE AUCKLAND.

BETWEEN seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning Shaik Mohideen Sumsoodeen, a *calassee* on board the Indian Government hulk Auckland, was cleaning up the decks, while Mr. Brownlow, the second officer of the Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, was sitting at the breakfast table. Shaik Mohideen, it appears, happened to touch the feet of Mr. Brownlow, who thereupon lost his temper and lifting a knife from the table cut the man with it. The knife entered the man's neck and inflicted a severe wound. Dr. Craig, who was passing by the vessel at the time, was called on board and attended to the wounded man, who was removed to the hospital under the care of the doctor of the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, and the wounded man is in no immediate danger.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeded yesterday to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and took the deposition of the injured man as follows:—I am a *calassee* on board the ship Auckland in Bombay Harbour. I know the prisoner, Rodrigue Brownlow. I see him here. He struck me with a knife before 7 o'clock this morning. I was drying the deck. The prisoner was sitting in a chair. He had a cup of tea in his hand, and there was a table in front of him. When I came near the place where he was, I believe I touched the table, and it shook. The prisoner then struck me with the knife that was on the table. The prisoner was applying butter to a piece of bread he had in his hand with the knife. He struck me with the knife on my throat. If he had thrown the knife it would not have cut me. I removed the knife from my throat. Another Saheb came up and wiped the blood up with my handkerchief, and tied the handkerchief round my neck. The Saheb and the prisoner told me to go and lie down. A doctor was brought to me on board. The knife I was struck with was like this (produced). There was no ill-feeling between me and the prisoner. I feel my life is in danger.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not touch your toe. I was struck with the knife. I saw your feet under the table. I was stooping down; my head was a little higher than the table. You became angry and you struck me. You were red with anger.

Mr. R. Brownlow was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with voluntarily causing hurt to Shaik Mohideen Sums[illegible] The case was postponed for hearing t[illegible] 6th Proximo, pending the recovery of the co[illegible]ant, and the prisoner was admitted to bail [illegible] of Rs. 2,000 in his own recognizance and t[illegible] for Rs. 1,000 each

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	67 71	74 91	67 36	72 43
Sept. 21 Wednesday.	0 2	..	..	..
22 Thursday ..	..	0 56	0 63	0 24
Total	67 73	75 47	67 99	72 67
Sept. 22, 1880 ..	65 80	71 46	63 77	68 66

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st September, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	3·51
" " " year	67·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(22nd September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·865	84·0	calm	5	0·00
Surat	·896	81·6	S	9	0·00
Bombay	·913	82·8	S S E	9	0·09
Ratnagiri	·941	77·3	N N W fresh.	..	0·57
Karwar	·938	79·1	W fresh.	..	0·33
Mangalore	·954	79·4	calm	3	0·72
Calicut	·946	78·6	calm	11	0·74
Cochin	·968	80·0	E S E	1	1·12
Masulipatam	·819	84·0	W N W	..	1·02
Madras	·889	85·0	W	4	0·01
Negapatam ..	·912	84·0	W	7	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju		Vaitarna		Palghur.		Gholwad		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previous. Sept.	60	76	71	40	61	44	34	2	51	37	31	53
14	0	18	0	60	0	26	0	82	2	90	0	22
15	0	31	0	22	0	37	0	10	4	20	0	0
16	0	16	0	36	0	20	0	9	0	9	0	0
17	0	15	0	32	0	13	0	18	0	6	0	19
Total.	61	56	72	90	62	40	35	21	58	62	31	94

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach.		Baroda.		Mehmadabad.		Ahmedabad.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	35	11	44	7	38	65	33	37
Sept. 9	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	1	75	0	0	0	0
12	0	36	0	70	0	21	0	0
13	0	59	0	73	1	21	1	28
14	0	13	0	28	0	52	2	10
15	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	91
16	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	62
Total....	36	36	47	53	41	57	38	28

Dates.	Viramgam.		Wadhwan.		Kharaghora.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	29	66	13	67	19	78
Sept. 9	0	5	0	3	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	65
12	0	65	1	23	0	71
13	2	75	0	0	1	40
14	0	50	0	16	0	33
15	0	50	0	0	0	30
16	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total....	31	11	15	9	23	21

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—No rain; total from 1st January at Dadu 3·34, Johi 5·70, Manjhand 9·45, Bula Khan 11·09. River at Kotri on 12th 16 feet 11 inches against 12¼ feet on same date last year. Fever and ague in five talukas; small-pox in Tatta taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 20, 36 and 32½; Kotri 26, 20 and 44; Ghorabari 18, 44 and 44; and Jati 19, 52 and 52 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 1·10 higher than on the 12th of the same month last year. Kharif crops looking well. Fever prevalent in fourteen talukas. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 22, 22½ and 36; Sukkur 16, 24 and 38; and Larkhana 16, 24½ and 38 pounds respectively.

Hyderabad.—Recent heavy rains and high winds have slightly damaged kharif crops in Shahdapur. Small-pox in one, fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas. Usual closeness of weather during these crop ripening days. Wheat 21, bajri 47, jowari 42, rice red 30 and rice white 18 pounds per rupee. River 16·11 on 12th against 12·8 on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif prospects continue good. Small-pox in Kashmor taluka only. Wheat 24, rice 19 and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing progressing where rain had completely damaged; elsewhere young plants thriving. Cattle-disease still in Parantij; cholera 19 cases, 12 deaths. Rain 1·18, total 27·81. Wheat 28 and bajri 38.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 47 cents. Bajri and till crops are in good condition. Cattle-disease prevalent in Dohad taluka. Average prices wheat 27, bajri 46 and makai 68.

Kaira.—Weather cloudy and some rain; total 46·41. Sixteen cholera cases in Mehmadabad, five fatal; four fatal in Kaira, and one at Borsad. Rice 29, wheat 32 and bajri 36 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 2·28, total 42·05. Wheat 29, tur dal 27, bajri 36, jowari 38 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Crops good.

Surat.—Rain 3·42, total 29·36. Young crops healthy. Cholera abating, 31 cases, 16 deaths. Jowari 44 and nagli 49 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain general, but not in sufficient quantities. Crops withering in places. Cholera decreasing. Bajri 64 pounds.

Nasik.—Good rain throughout the district. Kharif crop much benefited. More rain required. Cholera abating. Wheat 28½, bajri 41½ and jowari 53.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 1·65, total 67·15, being 3·86 above average. Average abnormal temperature from 7th to 11th nil, afterwards 4° cool. Vapour in air slightly in defect of normal. Abnormal wind nil on 7th and 8th, easterly from 9th to 12th, and westerly on 13th.

Thana.—Rain 2·37, total 81·23. Crops good. Price second sort rice 24. Cholera in Dahanu, Murbad, Bhiwndi, Salsette, and Karjat talukas; reported cases 25, deaths 17.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 12th instant).—Rain at Alibag 1·05, total 68·30. Fever in Pen and Roha talukas; small-pox in Roha taluka; cholera continues at Alibag, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas; cattle-disease continues in Roha and Mahad talukas. Crops in a thriving condition throughout the Collectorate. Rice second sort 27 pounds 29 tolas and tur dal second sort 23 pounds 11 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain ·59, total 70·77. Crops thriving; weeding finished; early crops being reaped. Four deaths from cholera in Ratnagiri; fever and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Average prices bajri 45 and jowari 66 pounds; in Poona bajri 39 and jowari 61 pounds. Rain maximum in Sirur 1·40, minimum in Maval 31 cents. Crops generally doing well, but require more rain. Cholera two deaths in Poona city, and some cases throughout district except Junnar, Indapur and Khed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum in Nagar 4·26, minimum in Kopargaon 35 cents. Kharif crops fair in Jamkhed, Karjat, Akola, Parner, Shrigonda and Shevgaon, and will be benefited in Nevasa, Nagar, Rahuri and Sangamner by the recent fall, and hopelessly withering in Kopargaon. Cholera in Taluka Nagar 53 cases, 31 deaths; in district 586 cases, 252 deaths. Jowari maximum 120 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 63 in Sangamner; bajri 78 in Jamkhed, 48 in Kopargaon.

Sholapur.—Rain 3.88, total 19·30. Cholera still throughout the district, but decreasing. Jowari 78·35 and bajri 66·28 pounds.

Satara.—Rain ·26, total 25·46; rain over one inch in Man, Khatav and Tasgaon, elsewhere light; more required in Karad and Valva. Crops generally doing well, but withering in places. Cholera in five talukas. Bajri 49·33 and Jowari 53·4.

Kaladgi.—Rain scarce. Young crops where not withered good; cotton sowing commenced. Public health good. Jowari 76 and bajri 77 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 22, Sampgaon 65 and Gokak 6 cents, none in other talukas. Crops withered in some places and are withering in others; scarcity of drinking water in Chikodi and Parasgad talukas. Thirty-four deaths from cholera in Athni. Bajri 62 and jowari 64 pounds.

Dharwar.—Navalgund, Mugud and Kod no rain. Ron 1·19, elsewhere maximum Kalghatgi 26, minimum in Hubli 7 cents. Standing crops withering and sowing of cotton and other late crops everywhere retarded. Marked rise in price of jowari in Navalgund, Gadag, Mundargis, Ranebennur and Kod. Scarcity of drinking water in villages of Renebennur and Kod talukas and Nargund Petha; heavy rain most urgently required eveywhere. Slight ague and cattle-disease in most talukas. Average prices rice 27, jowari 72, and tur dal 33 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 81 cents, total 71·08; Ku[illegible] 2·15, Sirsi 60, Haliyal 10 cents; rain wanted in some [illegible] kas for crops. Rice crop in ear on coast talukas, [illegible] produce thriving. Fever and cattle-disease [illegible] Rice common in Karwar ·16, in district 15½ sers [illegible]

Rajkot.—Rain 2·10, total 31·55. Cholera si[illegible] 10th, General health fair. Weather su[illegible] and jowari 51 pounds.

Wadhwan.—General health good. [illegible] cholera reported at Gudthal under L[illegible] operations progressing. Total rai[illegible] 18 inches 10 cents. Bajri 40 and j[illegible]

Baroda.—Rain 3·38, total 51·4[illegible] generally good. Cholera sev[illegible] Kadi and one at Kalol; feve[illegible] disease in Mehsana and [illegible] 20¼ pounds per rupee.

General remarks.—[illegible] Nasik, Ahmednagar[illegible] Satara; but more r[illegible] fever and cattle-di[illegible]

DR. DE J[illegible]
In Skin D[illegible]
Medic[illegible]
Pulm[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CLAIM MADE BY MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

KESSOWJEE NAIK *vs.* SAKARCHAND NAGARDAS.

THE Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim was that he might be declared entitled to recover from defendant Rs. 34,000, the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 entrusted by him to the defendant for the purchase of shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and to recover the value of 505 shares, which had been detained by the defendant, at the rate of Rs. 366 per share.

A few more witnesses were called for the plaintiff on Tuesday last: after which Mr. Starling addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. In continuing his remarks to-day, the learned counsel said that the Advocate-General, in his opening statement, had expressed surprise at the fact that the defendant, who was entrusted with Rs. 2,00,000, should have kept no accounts of the transactions in which he engaged on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Starling asked his Lordship to look for an explanation in the surrounding circumstances of the case. The defendant was merely an instrument in this matter of Kessowjee and his son; and appearances were put on to show to the world that the defendant was purchasing such a large number of the New Fleming shares on his own account. The effect of this arrangement was probably expected to be to raise the value of the shares in the market. His Lordship would find that the plaintiff had not even made an entry of the Rs. 2,00,000 in his books, because, he said, it had not been brought to account. He swore in an affidavit that he had nothing but a memorandum in relation to this matter, and yet at the hearing of this case he produced some books, entries, and documents to support his claim. It did not lie in the mouth of the plaintiff to say that the defendant had been negligent and kept no account of the moneys. Mr. Starling trusted that the court would rely more on the statements made by the plaintiff in his evidence before Mr. Justice Kemball in the Insolvency Court for a correct version of what actually took place, than to the case which the plaintiff was seeking to make in the present suit. The plaintiff said that he gave orders to the defendant to buy shares for him up to the 6th December, 1878, and his witness Culliandas produced what he said was a true and complete list of all the shares that were so purchased. Now, the learned counsel submitted, that if he could show that the list was not complete, and that shares other than those specified in the list were paid for and taken delivery of by the defendant, the plaintiff's case must fail; and his claim for Rs. 34,000 could not be sustained, either wholly or in part. If the list could not be relied upon, neither could the evidence of the plaintiff nor his witnesses be relied upon. The learned counsel went into the different items of the list at considerable length, in order to show the instances in which it was wrong, and commented upon the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff in connection with this part of the case. Another reason for saying that the list was not complete was that some of the shares were taken blank. Independently of the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, there was enough in the circumstances to show that the list was incomplete and inaccurate. The learned counsel trusted that, upon the evidence, his Lordship would come to the conclusion that the shares purchased by the defendant exhausted the advance of Rs. 2,00,000, and that the account was settled between defendant and Nursey Kessowjee. In fact, said the learned counsel, the plaintiff's own witnesses proved the case which the defendant wanted to make out, namely, that the total of the shares which they said they had delivered to the defendant tallied with the total number of the shares which stood in the defendant's name.

The court then adjourned.

BENGAL.

THE LATE MR. KEMP.—It is with regret that we have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Wilfred Alfred Kemp, second clerk of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. He had been ailing for a short time only, and died suddenly on the night of the 16th instant, of heart-disease. The deceased had been clerk of the Court for several years, and had gained the favourable opinion of all those who came in contact with him in his official life. He was buried on Saturday evening, and his funeral was attended by the Judges of the Court, and by a large number of the many friends to whom he had endeared himself.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

PENSION.—In consideration of her husband's distinguished service of fifty-seven years, the Government of India have granted to the widow of the late Subadar Major Mahomed Hussian, Native Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, who was killed by the South India Railway train, at the Egmore crossing, a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem.—*Madras Mail.*

DAMAGES TO ROLLING STOCK.—The Superintendent of the Harbour Works, having paid the sum of Rs. 1,340 to the South Indian Railway Company, for damages rolling stock used in the conveyance of stone for the Harbour Works, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts objected to the proceeding adopted by Mr. Thorougood, and reported the matter to Government, who have decided that the payment was irregular, and have directed Mr. Thorougood to deduct the same, when the next bill for the conveyance of stone is presented by the South Indian Railway Company.—*Madras Mail.*

VANITY FAIR'S PORTRAITS.

THE cartoon in the latest number of *Vanity Fair* represents a gentleman in civilian attire seated above the word "Isandula." The subject of the sketch is "General Lord Chelmsford, G. C. B.," of whom "Jehu Junior" writes:—

Some generations ago a German named Thesiger came from Saxony to England and married an Englishwoman. Then Thesigers began to determine to the Customs, the Army, and the Navy. Finally, Frederick Thesiger went into Law and Conservatism, got made Attorney-General by Sir Robert Peel, and in due course of time became Lord Chancellor and Baron Chelmsford. But the Baron outlived the reputation of the Attorney-General, and when he was verging towards four-score he was set aside by the Conservative leaders for the younger Lord Cairns. The result was that the Thesiger family was held to have acquired, from the passing over of its head, a special claim to be "got on."

The present and second Baron Chelmsford was at that time the eldest son and heir-apparent of the ex-Chancellor. He was in the Army, and he became an object of special interest to the Commander-in-Chief and the rest of the Royal Family. In 1867 he was sent with Lord Napier as Deputy-Adjutant-General to Abyssinia, where he exerted himself more successfully in suggesting his own idea of his own importance than in establishing a reputation for accuracy. But he still grew in favour with the Court and the Horse Guards. He became distinguished as an able player of Kriegspiel. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was installed in the command of an infantry brigade at Aldershot, and when in 1878 things began to look serious in South Africa he was sent out to the Cape as Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor. In October, 1878, finding that he would probably be ordered to invade Zululand, he carefully inspected the borders of that country, and in November he reported that in a few weeks he should be ready to enter it. Accordingly he did enter it in January, 1879, and encamped at Isandula. On the 22nd January, hearing that the enemy had been found, he left his camp in the charge of Colonel Pulleine, with orders to "defend it," but without having either ascertained whether there was any special danger to it, or having given any specific orders to meet such a danger. He had scarcely got well away from the camp before—at nine in the morning—he received a note from Colonel Pulleine announcing that fighting was going on hard by the camp. He sent an officer to the top of a hill with a telescope, and "having no cause to feel any anxiety about the safety of the camp," wandered on, looking into dongas and ditches for the Zulus. Meantime the Zulus had fallen upon his camp in overwhelming numbers, and had massacred nearly every soul therein, to the number of over fourteen hundred men. When Lord Chelmsford returned in the evening from his wanderings he found a shambles instead of a camp. He was horror-stricken and panic-stricken. He scuttled away with the remains of his army before it was light the next morning, and without waiting to see if by chance any of the devoted defenders of the camp yet remained alive. Having got to a safe distance, he wrote a despatch declaring the disaster to be "to me almost incomprehensible," and conveying that it arose through the men not having had the courage to "keep their faces to the enemy."

Upon the first news of Isandula arriving [illegible] land the Queen sent a precipitate telegr[illegible] Chelmsford expressive of condolence [illegible] This was as unfortunate as it w[illegible] it has been made abundantly [illegible] ford's own despatches th[illegible] entitled to confidence [illegible] should have been re[illegible] mitted to his [illegible] Kriegspiel havi[illegible] and beaten [illegible] savages, [illegible] strain [illegible] and [illegible]

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
[illegible]OTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
,, SC[illegible] the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN
and also on a[illegible] ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
COLONIES, NE[illegible] will send the Drafts direct to the
If desired, the Ban[illegible]ven.
party whose address is g[illegible]
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT [illegible] world are issued for the use of
available in all parts of the
Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE Proprietor.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IN spite of all worthless imitations which are sold in market at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our Genuine SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES which have the Largest and Unprecedented sale in all quarters of the Globe. In 1880 we sold 5,38,609 machines, and will never lose an opportunity to advance in the estimation of our judges or to add to the good qualities of our machines which are with all latest improvements and suitable for every class of work. A very large stock of machines of every description suitable for gauze, shirt, heavy clothing, quilting, shoemaking, harnessing, sack and canvass work, gunny bags, &c., to select from. Our new ARM MACHINE stands unequalled for shoemaking, &c., having an arm of only 1 inch diameter. A large stock to supply dealers in whole India at a very favourable rate. Agents required in every town where we are not represented. The "OLD RELIABLE" SINGER is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. Any amount of sewing machines supplied at a moment's notice. Instructions and catalogues free.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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(Old *Times of India*.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, [illegible]OTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others [illegible]ish to force their business on the notice of [illegible] all alike value the privilege of *Railway* [illegible]*tising.*

[illegible] why the privilege should not [illegible]ble to Advertisers in India. [illegible] increasing number of Na- [illegible] the two trunk lines of [illegible]s, Traders, &c., [illegible] advertising in [illegible]blication of [illegible] infalli- [illegible]hey

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
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MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES !!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

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From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

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BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

N.B.—New goods will arrive for all departments commencement of October, and will comprise all the latest novelties, styles and fashions just introduced in Europe.

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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET, POONA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

TWELVE SIZES OF PLAIN OR ENGRAVED GOLD OR SILVER LOCKETS.

Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain..................	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved............	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GOLD GEM LOCKETS.

A large assortment to select from of the latest fashions and unique designs.
Priced Rs. 45 to 1,200.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ....Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled...Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS

For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33 and 18.
Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.
Next door to National Bank.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

Bombay, September 15th, 1881.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	...	...Rs. 25
,, hunting ,, ...	...	... ,, 30
,, half-hunting ,, ...	...	... ,, 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our [illegible]atches will gladly testify that it is impossible to [illegible] a more correct, strong and durable time- [illegible] and that considering their prize they may [illegible]yled

[illegible]AL LITTLE WONDER."

[illegible]A & CO., Bombay.

[illegible]A & CO.

[illegible] WATCHES.

Rs. 40
,, 45
50
50

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	...	...	..Rs. 60
,, silver ,,	...	...	... ,, 70
,, gold ,,	...	..	... ,, 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	...	...	Rs. 40
,, ,, Hunting ,,	...	...	,, 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases...	...	...	...Rs. 25
hunting ,, ...	..	...	... ,, 26
half hunting ,, ...	...	...	.. ,, 27

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No.	102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	,,	125,	,,	2
Florida Water	,,	140½,	,,	1
Violet Vinegar	,,	160,	,,	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
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PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET,
POONA.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of

CHEVIOTS,
HOME-SPUNS,
FLANNELS,

TWEEDS,
SERGES,
DIAGONALS,

ALSO

WHIP-CORDS,
COTTON-CORDS,
LINEN-DRILLS,

BEDFORD-CORDS,
MOLESKIN,
SHIKAR-CLOTHS,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.

Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co. opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

ANTICIPATING the requirements of up-country customers who have early cold season, we have just received from England our first cold season supply of FLOWER, VEGETABLE, and GRASS SEED supply. We confidently appeal to the Public for their support. As a reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had post free, will convince them that they cannot buy cheaper seeds and splendid assortment of GARDEN TOOLS, PUMPS, and SYRINGES like our own anywhere else in the Presidency. We have also received by last Mail CARTER'S SEEDS in fancy hermetically sealed boxes which are sold in complete assortments as under.

Vegetable Seeds	Rs. 5 10	15
Flower Seeds	,, 5 10	

Early orders most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
3rd August, 1881. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.

THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.

POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and the cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory, at Kirkee, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 22nd October, 1881, for the supply each year of the undermentioned stores (more or less) to the Gun Powder Factory for 3 years commencing from 1st January, 1882, and ending on the 31st December, 1884, viz:—

BRIMSTONE	..cwts.	1,000
SALT PETRE	,,	5,000
TIMBER URHUR OR DHALL STALK, peeled	,,	3,000

II. Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract-deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors affixing on it a stamp of the value of 8 annas, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office for 2 annas per each copy.

IV. These lists or Schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered and should be accompanied by a statement that the tenderers have inspected the authorized patterns of each article they tender for.

V. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees as follows:—

For Brimstone	...Rs. 750
For Saltpetre..	.. ,, 6,720
For Dhall Stalk	.. ,, 900

as earnest money, which deposits will be returned on execution of the contract deeds or rejection of the tenders.

VI. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12-30 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1881.

J. L. FIXOTT, Lieut., R. A.,
For Superintendent Gun Powder Factory.
Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, 19th September, 1881.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality)
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME............	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS........................	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, t is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli*
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapoor*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†*
Saburmattee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

INSU[illegible]

SUN FIRE O[illegible]NDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assure[illegible] directed to the following points of this old established office:—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting [illegible]ia. Detailed statements showing [illegible] nature of the investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now [illegible] EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The a[illegible] paid annually to representatives of deceased Policy-holders [illegible] wards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages, and will be found [illegible] Lower rates are not justified by the Company's experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and [illegible] claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office—BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED CORDAGE. Apply to ROPE and C[illegible]
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED
IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over [illegible]500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [18[illegible]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, 8th March 18[illegible]

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and the sore was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND.

HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, [illegible] Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramp, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), [illegible] Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on [illegible] riding, or violent exercise. Pains in the neck and [illegible] produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for [illegible] Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of [illegible] other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage [illegible]

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same [illegible] single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable [illegible] and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, MADRAS.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a [illegible] Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any [illegible] ingredient. It may safely be used for infants or [illegible] most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent application, it is one of SURPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatism [illegible] its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be [illegible] while its fragrance effectually meets one of the [illegible] objections to unguents in general."

W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon General [illegible]
Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I have been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which would not yield to any of the various remedies I used. [illegible] a box of "HENRY'S THILUM" [illegible] tation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured [illegible] am much delighted to communicate to [illegible] result of my trial of your "THILUM" with a view to recommending it as a SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM.

MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJEE [illegible]
Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION [illegible] used "THILUM" for a pain which I [illegible] side of my head and face, and it [illegible] relief. I have also applied "THILUM" [illegible] and find that it takes much effect [illegible] relief.

Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 18[illegible]

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
PHILLIPS & Co., FERNANDES & Co.
W. J. ESSAI, and of all Chemists.

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.